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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WAVERLEY IS OPEN

Formal Housewarming of the New City Club.

SOME ADDRESSES WERE MADE

President A. V. Gear—Theo. H. Davies and Alex. Young—Library, Music and Reading.

The hall of the new Waverley club was well lighted and prettily decorated for the formal opening last evening. Chairs had been provided for 300 and almost all the seating capacity was used. From the ceiling there were festoons of fern rope and there were greens at all the chandeliers. The dressing of the hall was directed by Captain Mehrrens.

A. V. Gear, president of the club, made the opening remarks, and announced the program numbers during the evening. He briefly outlined the history of the club and presented for consideration its objects, purposes and attractions. It was intended as a social ground for all men who desired to improve themselves, to have respectable association and to labor for the elevation of man.

There were three numbers by the amateur orchestra, of which Wray Taylor is leader. The orchestra is improving rapidly and last evening was even better than when in the opera house with the Kiloheana Art League players.

J. H. Widman, Rev. V. H. Kinnat, W. Thompson, Alex. S. M. Mackintosh, J. C. Brown and Prof. J. Lightfoot were the vocal soloists and were all well received and heartily enjoyed.

R. J. Fenn, headmaster of Iolani College, read from Mark Twain's new book and kept the audience in laughter from beginning to end. The selections were really humorous and were given with good effect.

Two addresses were made last evening. The opening speech was by Theo. H. Davies. That gentleman said he was proud to be a member of the Waverley club, and was in thorough sympathy with its ideas and plans. He considered that it had a mission in the community and was destined to do a great and good work for Honolulu. He found the men united and earnest under tenets agreeable to gentlemen and apparently intent on building character and reputation. Mr. Davies was frequently interrupted by applause. He said he would not violate the rule of the club in introducing a sermon, but he offered the text, concerning how much better two associated together could perform a laudable task than one alone.

It was not difficult to see that Alex. Young was a favorite with the club and the visitors. He was given a most cordial greeting. It was perhaps a double pleasure to many to have Mr. Young on hand after it had been rumored that he would be on the high seas while his address was being read. Mr. Young, who has been a worker with the club members since the inception of the movement, spoke in his usual direct and telling manner. He said that it was as natural for men to seek the society of each other as for drops to seek the ground and form streams, rivers and lakes. This trait of human character, often leads men to unite and combine forces for high and noble purposes, and such was the design of the Creator, who implanted it. But as man has gone wrong to a certain extent, the best traits of his character may be debased and sometimes when homeless and lonely men seek ruinous companionship. The object of the Waverley club and of its friends is to provide in as comfortable and profitable a way as may be possible for the social as well as for the intellectual side of man's nature. With its lofty aim this club cannot fail in accomplishing good results to its members and friends and the community at large. Mr. Young gave the club members some sound advice and then in conclusion stated that he wished to subscribe \$250 to a fund of \$2,000 to provide for "beginning for a library." This was a surprise that was charming.

The evening ended with some piano music by Professor Berger. Those wishing to join the club will do well to hand in their applications before tomorrow evening.

GOOD STORY ANYHOW.

A Neat Yarn With Admiral Miller as a Central Figure.

A strict rule promulgated by every successive commandant at the American Navy Yard, prohibits smoking on Mare Island under the most stringent penalties. Admiral Miller, sauntering one afternoon in a remote part of the island, came upon an Irish laborer digging a trench, and smoking a short black pipe. He was puffing away serenely, unconscious of regulations, and with evident enjoyment. The admiral, who was in undress uniform, stopped. "Don't you know, sir, that smoking is absolutely prohibited in the navy yard?" he said. The Irishman looked up, and, with a kindly smile, answered, "Indade, that's true; but here am I all

by myself, wid not a soul to say a wurrd to, and I thought I'd take a puff or two to relieve the silence." "The regulations are explicit, sir," replied the admiral, "and the silence does not excuse you. What's your name, sir?" "An' who may you be, anyway?" asked the Irishman. "I'm Admiral Miller." "Ah, 'tis the new admiral you are! 'Tis the fat job ye have, admiral. Be careful to kape it. Me name's Pat McGinnis." "Report at my office this afternoon without fail, McGinnis," said Miller, who could hardly keep from laughing. At 5 o'clock poor Patrick, who had made up his mind there would be the deuce to pay, tramped over to headquarters, and the orderly ushered him into the dreaded presence of the admiral, who said, "Sit down, Pat." Pat sat down. Miller touched a bell. The orderly appeared. "Bring a bottle of champagne and two glasses," he said. Not a word was spoken until the wine arrived. The admiral filled the two glasses and pushed one over towards the Irishman. "Pat," he said, "give me the pipe—you'll not need it again." The mystified laborer obeyed. "Now," said the admiral, "drink hearty, Pat, but you'll keep your job as long as I'll keep mine." Pat had saved his situation by his native wit.

BY NEXT BOAT

President to Return On the S. S. Mariposa.

Dr. F. R. Day Home By the Gaelic. Speaks of the Trip—Mr. Dole Made a Good Impression.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic left San Francisco on this voyage one day later than her schedule time, on account of February 22d being a holiday. She was then further delayed by adverse weather.

There was a very large crowd on the Pacific Mail wharf from the time the Gaelic came into sight, until she was alongside the wharf, at 1:15 this morning. The Gaelic waited in the roadstead, not far from the reef line, till the Moana was taken out and was then brought in by Pilot Maculey.

The people at the wharf thought that President Dole was aboard. This was reported as a fact through the misreading of signals. About 10 minutes before the steamer docked, it was learned that the chief had not returned, but that Dr. F. R. Day had reached Honolulu. He has been to the States, as everyone knows as physician of the President.

Dr. Day said that he left both President and Mrs. Dole in excellent health, and that they would be back by the Mariposa, which left San Francisco on the 25th inst. Dr. Day said he had little if any news other than was contained in the newspapers. The people in the States had become very much excited over the Maine disaster, but were quieting down as the investigation proceeded. There were countless theories, but the real belief of the majority was that the lives were lost and the battleship entirely by accident. As to annexation, it was believed that a vote would be reached in about a week from this time. The cause has gained many friends and seems stronger than ever. A very bitter fight is being waged by the opposition. Dr. Day says that the trip was a busy one, enjoyed by himself and all the others. Everywhere the most cordial honors were extended to the President. No mistake was made in having him make the mission to Washington. He had made a good impression in Washington and throughout the country. He had by his demeanor changed the minds of many people as to the character of the men who had erected a Republic on the Island and sought annexation to the United States. Dr. Day was much affected by the news of the death of his father. He was met aboard the ship by Maj. Geo. C. Potter and other friends.

Boys More City Land.

C. S. Desky seems to have designs on Beretania street between Fort and Nuuanu. This week he has very quietly purchased from J. H. Bruns that fine lot on the mauka side of Beretania, near Nuuanu occupied by Mrs. Gertz. The building is frame and not new, but the lot has a frontage of 64 feet and 140 feet deep. For the present the building will remain as it is. After Mr. Desky has finished up the Progress block he may do something fine with his new lot. He has ever since his arrival in Honolulu harbored the belief that Beretania would become a business street for some distance in the direction of Punahou.

American Board Inspector.

Col. C. A. Hopkins and wife, passengers by the Gaelic, were with friends in Honolulu all during the stay of their steamer in port. Colonel Hopkins is a member of the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M. and is en route to China and Japan to make a personal inspection of missionary work. Others are to join him and are traveling by the northern

route. Colonel Hopkins is a G. A. R. man and is in the insurance business. He was shown about Honolulu by W. W. Hall and others and in the afternoon the Colonel and Mrs. Hopkins were given an informal reception at the home of Rev. D. P. Birnie and Mrs. Birnie. The travelers made a strong impression here.

AN AMERICAN GAIN.

Collector - General McStocker Makes a Commercial Point.

The following from the pen of Collector General McStocker, is given prominence in the San Francisco Chronicle:

A glance at the Hawaiian trade shows that the commerce, tonnage, etc. is practically American, and that this obtained not only during the year just closed, but has extended through a long period of years.

The bulk of the trade has this year reached the high-water mark, being the largest year known in Hawaiian history, and reaching the amount of \$7,627,228.09, an excess over the previous year of \$1,618,975.68, or 76.94 per cent. of the whole coming from the United States of America.

Twenty-three per cent. still comes from countries other than the United States, but the annexation of these islands and the application of the American tariff must so materially alter this that the commercial gain to the United States through annexation will be in round figures \$2,000,000 per year.

When the application of the American coasting laws is added to this the gain to American commerce will be such as to demand a large increase in the tonnage, labor force for handling, etc.

BEFORE HER DEATH.

Miss Willard Knew Lady Somerset Had Changed Views.

In the death of Miss Frances E. Willard, perhaps the most talented and universally beloved woman of one time, has passed from her present scene of labor. Not only every W. C. T. U. of the world will mourn its fallen champion, but tens of thousands of men and women will feel as if death had entered their own home circle.

Probably Miss Willard's last public act, dated February 7, was to cause to be sent to all Unions the following statement from Lady Henry Somerset, withdrawing her endorsement of a measure for the regulation of vice, particularly in the British army in India, which has become a cause of surprise and grief to friends of reform everywhere. We can only rejoice that this recantation took place before Miss Willard's death, and that thus some of the heaviest burdens she has carried the past year was happily lifted.

MARY S. WHITNEY, President W. C. T. U.

TO INTERPRET WILL.

Trustees of Bishop Estate Apply to Court.

The trustees of the Bishop estate have petitioned the Circuit Court for a construction of the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop under which they are trustees. In the past they have sold or exchanged real estate belonging to the estate whenever they have believed it to be to the best interests of the estate to do so. This they have done without applying to the Court for authority. The trustees state that they anticipate having occasion in the future to sell and dispose of lands as heretofore and to reinvest the proceeds under the trust declared in the will. They therefore ask for a construction of the will and the trusts thereunder.

Entertaining Deputies.

The foot Police had an excellent drill on Palace Square, under Captain Parker Tuesday morning. The Deputy Sheriffs of several of the outside districts were present, and expressed satisfaction at the excellent work of the men. Captain Parker is now drilling the Police under the German, English and American tactics combined.

Captain Parker escorted the various Deputy Sheriffs from the outside districts to the Iwilei butts yesterday morning to witness the target practice by several members of the Police force. Some very good scores were made. Later on, he took them to Oahu Jail, where they were shown over the place by Warden Low.

Bad Weather.

The high wind of yesterday and last night was as bad as the floods of a few days ago. The dust was in clouds for hours and doors were closed, while people kept inside as much as possible. Last night some trees were blown down, a few wires crossed, some roofs damaged and there was a grand rattling of signs everywhere. There was no damage to shipping.

Part No. 2.

The second part of that superb subscription work "Fifty Years of Masonry in California," is now being distributed by the agent, the Hawaiian News Com-

pany. This part opens with a long chapter on the introduction of the order into the United States and gives extensive mention of a number of revolutionary heroes and of Masons who made enemies by their activity in establishing free schools. The second chapter gives a detailed account of the work of the first Masons to land on the Pacific coast. This work has a high historical value aside from the correct and interesting Masonic record.

Will Go to Sydney.

Capt. J. A. King, Minister of Interior, has decided to make the round trip to the Colonies by the Oceanic S. S. Mariposa, due this evening or tomorrow morning. This will give the Minister about thirty-four days afloat and he agrees with his physicians that the voyage will do him good. Minister King is the only one of the Ministers who has served since 1893 without any vacation and he is an early riser and a hard worker. It is more than likely that Attorney General Smith will act as Minister of the Interior during the absence of Capt. King. This will be settled after a conference with President Dole.

500 GO EACH DAY

Heavy Departures From Seattle for Klondike.

The Town Having a Big and Rushing Boom—Honolulu Boy In Distress—Gold From the North.

(Special Correspondence.)

SEATTLE, Wash.—Our city is still in a fever heat on the Alaska proposition. There are about 70 to 100 crafts of different kinds here in the harbor which will go north to the Klondike. All kinds of people are in the city and many strangers meet faces here that can only be in a town which is the starting point for gain and wealth. Others again meet friends whom they have not seen for years. The fact that the steamer Mexico, Willapa, Corona, schooner Lincoln and now the steamer Clara Nevada went down seems in no way to abate the frenzy of the eager crowd of fortune hunters bound for the Arctic regions and that Eldorado "Klondike."

People are coming down from there with every steamer and all without exception with money. Many men who in Seattle here were poor men in last August are now on the fair road to wealth and prosperity and have a nice little sum in the bowls. They all advise no man to go up there unless he has some definite object in view, or has a particular place to go. Many students of the University of Washington who had been up at Dyea and Skagway packing and making \$10 to \$15 a day are returning to outfit and go through to Dawson city.

On an average 500 people go to Alaska daily and people are piling into town at the rate of 2,000 a day. The hotels and lodging houses would be unable to accommodate all people if it would not be for the fact that they are transient. Papers here come out with an extra edition on every few hours and are coining a harvest.

Gambling houses are run wide open here and many a poor boy drops all he has saved by hard work to go North in a few hours. Among others there was a Honolulu man who struck me on the street who had dropped \$250 in two hours bucking a for a game. The boy is still in town, waiting for money from his father in Honolulu.

Dyea and Skagway are on the decline. Wages now are \$1 and \$1.50 a day. Last August and up to December prices were up to \$10 and \$15 a day and 20 cents a pound for packing. Those who made and saved money while wages were up are coming down and outfitting for the North. Outfitters in clothes and provision are doing an enormous amount of business. One house alone put up 500 outfits to the value of \$250,000 in a single day.

There are 60 more steamers expected here within a short time to accommodate the rush.

AUGUST TOELLNER.

Circuit Court Notes.

Martha N. Spencer, executrix of the will of Francis Spencer, has filed a bill of costs amounting to \$185.35.

The jury has rendered a verdict for Frank Telles in the replevin suit against Albert Trask and Sarah Trask for possession of a piano. The defense has noted an exception and notice of new trial.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eschleman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following, from Mr. Eschleman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TALKED SALARIES

Yesterday's Session Devoted to the Appropriation Bills.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER'S PENSION

Retained in Permanent Settlement. Much Business in Judiciary Department.

SENATE.

Twelfth Day, March 1.

The Senate devoted almost the entire session to the consideration of the appropriation bill for salaries. After the usual opening exercises, Senator McCandless gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to enlarge Kapio-lani Park.

Senator Brown's bill to issue patents to leaseholders of the Kapio-lani Park lots passed the first reading and was referred to the Printing Committee. The bill provides that all owners of land under lease from the Kapio-lani Park Association, upon which improvements amounting to at least \$500 have been made or may hereafter be made, shall receive a royal patent from the Minister of the Interior by the payment of the appraised value. The land is to be appraised by three men: one to be appointed by the Minister of the Interior, one to be selected by the owner of the lease and the two to select a third. In determining the value of the land, consideration shall be given the length of the unexpired term of the lease.

The Senate then entered into discussion of the appropriation bills. Because of the absence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the bill providing for appropriations for unpaid claims was not taken up. The salaries appropriations were then considered. The bill provides for a total expenditure of \$2,147,506 for the period. It was taken up item by item. After passing on the salary of the President, Senator McCandless moved that the second item on the bill, the permanent settlement of \$2,000 a year on the Queen Dowager Kapio-lani, be stricken out. He said he wished to be understood as having a great deal of respect for the Queen Dowager, at the same time the Government had no money to throw away and, inasmuch as the Queen Dowager was reported to have decided to her nephews at least \$300,000 worth of property within a short time, there was no occasion for pensioning her. When the appropriation was first made it was understood that the Queen Dowager was in need of funds, but the mere fact that she had reserved \$1,000 a month for the remainder of her life proved that this was not now the case. It was well known that the Queen Dowager was economical in her manner of living so the permanent settlement could not be actually needed. He believed that the Government could hardly afford to throw away its money and this appropriation had that appearance.

Senator Brown acknowledged the truth of the statement that the Queen Dowager had recently transferred valuable real estate and that she was not actually in need of the fund from the Government. The \$2,000 a year was not in the nature of an attempt to help support her. It was an expression and a token of the esteem in which the Nation held her. Everyone had the most profound respect for her personally, and also because she was the widow of the last King under the Monarchy. She was the relic of the Monarchy during whose reign a great wave of prosperity had come over the country. King Kalakaua was in a measure responsible for that prosperity.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Monarchy had been done away with, the Senator said he believed in a pailty one as an expression of feeling toward her and the memory of her husband. Aside from this it was bad policy to omit it. The Hawaiians could never be made to believe that the item was struck out because of economy. The appropriation passed.

The item appropriating \$2,000 a year for the Princess Kaiulani was referred to the Finance Committee without discussion. Senator Holstein moved that \$1,200 be inserted as a permanent settlement on P. W. Filmer who has served the country faithfully for 30 years and is now in destitute circumstances. The item was inserted and the matter referred to the Finance Committee.

The needs of the Judiciary department for additional clerical labor were thoroughly discussed in the item \$9,600 for salary of shorthand reporters. Senator Brown wished the appropriation increased to \$10,800. He said that the Circuit Court Judges often were working from 9 o'clock in the morning until late at night, and the business was eight months behind. The reporter simply could not find time to transcribe the cases. The appointment of a third Judge would have to be considered soon. The item was referred to the Finance Committee after further remarks by Senators Holstein and McCandless.

The various items of the several Circuits were passed except the salary

of the clerk of the third and fourth circuits, which item was referred to the Finance Committee; the salary of the shorthand reporters of these circuits passed at \$1,800 and the salary of the clerk of the fifth circuit passed at \$800. The total salary appropriations for the Judiciary of the Islands scheduled in the bill were \$161,300. Senator Holstein's motion to increase the salary of the District Magistrate of Honolulu from \$5,000 to \$8,000 for the period was lost, as was Senator Hocking's motion to increase the salary of the District Magistrate of Waialua from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

The item of \$118,000 for support of military pay roll was referred to the Military Committee.

Senator Waterhouse moved to strike out the appropriation for the Band. He said the Islands could get along very well without it. If funds were needed he was willing to help pay for it from his own pocket. A protest was raised by Senators from the other Islands and as the motion was not seconded the item passed as read.

In the Finance Department the salaries of the Deputy Auditor-General, a new office, the Clerk of the Auditor-General and the salaries and commissions of Deputy Tax-Assessors and Collectors were referred to the Finance Committee as were all the items in the Customs Bureau.

The Postal Bureau salaries were referred to a special committee as were those of the Department of Public Instruction. The matter of the increase in the salaries of the Second and Third Assistant Clerks in the Interior Department and the creation of a Fourth Assistant and copyist was referred to the Finance Committee. The remaining items in the department were passed. In the Land Commission department the items were passed excepting the salaries of the Assistant Clerk, the sub-agents and the rangers, which were referred to the Public Lands Committee, as were also all the items in the Bureau of Survey excepting the salary of the Surveyor-General.

The wire tire bill passed its second reading as amended by the committee and Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Eleventh Day, March 1.

The answer of the Justices of the Supreme Court to the question propounded by Representative Paris was received and read. The gist of the whole communication is contained in the latter part as follows:

"Mr. Cooper takes the office of Acting President by virtue of Article 34 of the Constitution and to do so the only qualification that he must possess is that he be the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Whether Mr. Cooper is eligible to the elective office of President is altogether foreign to the question and cannot be inquired into."

We desire to call the attention of the Cabinet to Article 37 of the Constitution, which prescribes as follows: "The Justices of the Supreme Court, when requested by the President or the Cabinet, shall render opinions upon questions of law upon solemn occasions." We doubt very much whether the occasion which has given rise to this question submitted for our opinion is one of the character required in the Constitution.

The Minister of Finance, in answering the question of Representative Kaeo, regarding the eligibility to vote of certain of the employees of the Customs House, presented the following communication from the Inspector-General of Customs:

"In answer to the questions transmitted through you this morning respectfully beg leave to state that on the pay roll of the Customs House consisting of 51 men there are not qualified in law to be registered voters the following: E. R. Folsom, appraiser; H. C. Morton, gauger and examiner; Lin Shew Chow, Chinese invoice inspector; W. P. Storey, R. M. Macauley, M. G. Johnston, W. F. Drake and C. C. Rhodes, customs inspectors. In reply to the second part of this question as to why they were employed?" respectfully state that it was because in my opinion they are men of integrity, loyal supporters of the Government and fully qualified to perform the duties of their several offices.

Representative Kahalelio presented the following petitions:

1. For an appropriation of \$2,000 for renovation and repairing the Court House at Lahaina. To Committee on Government Lands.

2. For an appropriation of \$15,000 for widening and deepening the landing place at Lahaina.

Representative Achi presented the majority report of the Committee to whom was referred House Bill No. 1, relating to suspension of sentence in certain cases.

The majority of the committee was sure the bill if passed would assist in the administration of law. They recommended an amendment to the effect that the time for suspension of sentence be reduced from two years to one year. Laid on the table to be brought up with the bill and the minority report.

Representative Pogue presented the report of the Finance Committee on the reply of the Minister of Finance to the questions of Representative Pogue on the transmission to the Auditor-General copies of the annual statements of the Finance Department for the years 1896 and 1897.

Your committee are unable to find any law authorizing such a substitution and are therefore, obliged to report that the Minister has not complied with the law. We would recommend that the following resolution be adopted by this House:

"Resolved, That it is the wish of this House of Representatives that the Auditor-General annual comparative statements for the year 1896 and for the year 1897, with as little delay as

possible." Laid on the table to be taken up with the bill.

Representative Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on House Bill No. 3, recommending its indefinite postponement. The transfer of the Island of Molokai from the Second to the First Judicial Circuit is objectionable on the following grounds:

1. With the prospective development of Molokai will come improvement in communication between that island and Molokai. (The reason for the change is said to be the better facilities for communication between Molokai and Oahu.)

2. The change would add to the work of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit which is already overworked.

Representative Wilder introduced a resolution to the effect that "an item of \$5,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the purpose of repairing the breakwater at Waialua, District of Koolau, Island of Oahu."

Representative Wilder introduced another resolution to the effect that an item of \$5,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for keeping in repair, the Nuuanu Falls road.

Representative Kaeo presented a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$1,000 for the Nawiliwili water works on the Island of Kauai.

Representative McCandless gave notice of his intention to introduce two bills.

Representative Robertson introduced his bill on the rights of bicycles and the users of bicycles.

Representative Kahalelio introduced a resolution asking that an item of \$400 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the repair and renovation of the fishmarket at Lahaina and another for an appropriation of \$2,000 for lighting the streets of Lahaina. Referred to committee.

Representative Atkinson propounded the following question to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Will you inform the House of Representatives what were the reasons which made you change your policy as laid out in your letter to the Japanese Government dated June 25, 1897, and your letter dated June 28, 1897, published in the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. There does not appear in your report, pages 42 and 43, any letter from the Japanese Government which can explain the change of policy."

House Bill No. 16 brought up in second reading. Representative Pogue moved a special committee be chosen by the Speaker and that such bills, relating to electric street railways be referred to that body. Carried. The Speaker then announced the following select committee: Pogue of Maui, chairman; Loebenstein and Achi of Hawaii; Wilder of Oahu; Isenberg of Kauai.

Other usual matters were attended to and the House adjourned at 11:55.

SENATE.

Thirteenth Day, March 2.

Immediately after the regular opening exercises the Senate adjourned out of respect for the death of Senator Horner. In his prayer, Chaplain Pearson referred very feelingly to the death of the Senator from the second district.

The motion to adjourn and the resolution on the death of Senator Horner as introduced by Senator Waterhouse and unanimously passed were as follows:

Resolved, That in the death of W. Y. Horner, Senator from the Second District of the Republic of Hawaii, the Senate has lost an exceedingly valuable member and the country an honest and patriotic citizen. He was a man of few words but conscientious and faithful to his principles.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Executive and the family of the deceased.

Resolved: That this Senate do now adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

In speaking of the life of the dead member, Senator Waterhouse said: "It has been my good fortune to serve with him on many committees, and his counsels were always wise and just and denoted a far seeing and far reaching policy."

On motion of Senator Holstein it was voted to transcribe the resolution on the records of the Senate.

HOUSE.

Twelfth Day, March 2.

House called to order at the usual hour. Prayer by the Chaplain and reading of the minutes of the previous day. All members except Richards and Kaeo present.

Representative Kahalelio introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we being in receipt of the sad news that Hon. W. Y. Horner, member of the Senate and of this Legislature, has departed this life, therefore

Resolved: That this House now adjourn out of respect for his death.

The House will come together again at 10 a. m. today.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of January 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—GEORGE W. HUMPHREY." Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

To Call Here.

The news came on the Moana that the Ottawa, a new steamer purchased by the A. V. S. N. Co. of Sydney was to leave that port on March 1st with about 300 Klondikers. She will stop at this port before proceeding to the Klondike. The Ottawa's tonnage is between three and four thousand.

MR. DAVIES' REPLY

Hawaiians Will Have Vote Without Much Delay.

CONCILIATIONS MUST BE MADE

The Young Hawaiians Should Be Taught What a Flag Is to a Nation.

Sir—I cannot complain of the spirit in which my circular letter to the Hawaiian people has been generally received by the foreign press of Honolulu. I am told that there are writers, who, with characteristic grace, think it not impertinent to criticise in this connection my income and the mode in which I spend it. Such writers probably limit their own ambition and their patriotism by the requirements of what they sometimes, in their more frank moments, would describe as "bread and butter;" and after all, the demands to which they thus subordinate their earlier canons of taste should rather excite our sympathy than our censure.

But, Sir, the political attitude revealed by the courteous replies made to my circular, is a very serious one, and it is clear that whatever else may be said, the time chosen for my publication was not premature.

My first contribution towards the solution of the Hawaiian problem was written in January, 1898, when I urged that the Queen be asked to abdicate, and that the Princess be declared Queen, with Mr. Dole, Mr. P. C. Jones, Captain King, and Mr. W. O. Smith as a Council of Regency. When I related this, long afterwards, to Kate Field, she said: "Oh! why was not this done? but it is too late now." I think there are many who would echo Miss Field's words today, as I do.

Neither rabid royalists nor rabid annexationists approved of my suggestion then, any more than they will approve of my address to the Hawaiian people now. I did not write for popularity, but for peace. You say, Sir, that the Hawaiians will read my address and forget it. I answer that the foreigners will not forget it, however they may neglect the warning which it ought to convey. One point seems to have been generally overlooked, that is that I have not said one word in my letter against annexation, or against the United States taking their own time to decide upon the proposal that has been made to them. I accept a situation which at the same time I do not approve. But to reply that if we do not get annexation we shall have civil strife, and that therefore we must have annexation—as one paper states—is simply hysterical screaming. As a matter of fact, you have to face the certainty that, with or without annexation, the Hawaiians will have votes without much, if any, delay. If you do not take steps in advance to conciliate the Hawaiians, that vote will be a hostile vote, and will sound the knell of Hawaiian harmony.

In addressing the Hawaiian people, I have endeavored to dispose them to listen to the voice of compromise and peace. There are rabid partisans on both sides who will resent my interference, but surely there are moderate men on both sides who can see the crisis that is upon them, whatever news may come from Washington, and if they cannot find utterance in the press, or action in the Legislature, they will deserve the results which they refuse to take the trouble to avert.

One point more—On Monday evening, at the reception at Kamehameha School, I was discussing with a friend whom I may describe—I hope without offence—as a rabid annexationist, the creditable positions which are being filled by the fine young Hawaiians who are being trained at this institution. I saw and heard some of them in their musical pieces, and I am otherwise familiar with the young fellows, and with the grand results that have come to them through the noble work of Professor Richards and his staff. The Rev. Mr. Mackintosh can bring forward a similarly creditable band of young Hawaiians who are an honor to their nation, and to the teachers who never seem to lose their influence over their old pupils.

Next morning I read in your columns with sorrow: "We belong to that wing of the annexation party that does not believe in the high character, intelligence, and capacity of the natives for good citizenship, which means good government."

Sir, if the trustees of Kamehameha School, if my rabid annexationist friend, if you yourself, would faithfully try to lead those young Hawaiians to a proper realization of what a flag ought to be to a nation, instead of cruelly trying to depreciate their own character, and to persuade them that any other flag in the wide world could take the place of their own in their hearts, there would be a power here by which this whole nation could be guided into a new life.

In your issue today you challenge a Senator to present the Government with a policy. I venture to accept your challenge and to outline a policy which I respectfully offer not only to this Government, but to the party which it represents and which is simply—"Teach the people to trust you." I am, sir, your obedient servant, THEO. H. DAVIES.

Craigside, Honolulu, March 2, 1898.

The Claudine got away at noon yesterday after having repaired her machinery.



MISS MARION OLIVE HANSEN.

Miss Hansen, the pretty stenographer who will wed Ignatius Donnelly, is a Norwegian by birth and is only 21 years old. She was employed by the famous cryptographer and he fell in love with her.

A NICE LINE OF Handsome Parlor Furniture

Now in Stock.

ALSO Bed-Room Suites

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.

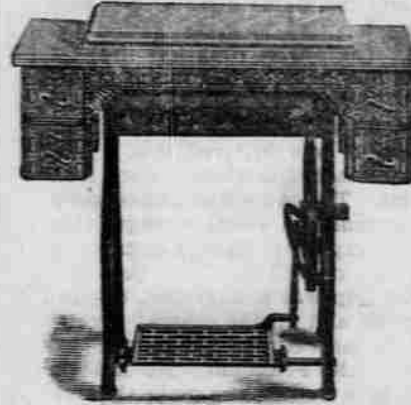


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A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



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On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

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OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

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J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 4, 1898.

MR. DAVIES' LAST LETTER.

As to Mr. Davies' letter, which we publish this morning, we believe it is best to thrash out these political suggestions now. If there is wheat in them, it will appear. If not, then the chaff will fly.

We shall only touch on one aspect of Mr. Davies' statements. We stand on one underlying fact. That is, the natives will take no stock in his kindly offers of guidance and friendship. Already we hear it from many directions. "Davies has deserted us. We are done with him." But, if during the next six months, should there be no annexation, the natives show any disposition to accept him as a guide and friend, we shall know it and will candidly admit it. He ought to be accepted by them as a guide. But obligations are only ropes of sand.

In 1880, we had reason to carefully study the influence of the missionaries—not sugar planters—over the natives. It was at a time when the missionaries said: "The Hawaiian flag must not come down." We saw that their political influence had ended. We need not now search for the reasons. We state the fact. Mr. Davies will have no better fortune than they. He "cannot deliver the goods," excepting on conditions made by them, which he will not accept. Why should he be more successful than the missionaries?

As to the native qualification for good citizenship. Those who drink gin to excess, those who use opium, those who have no homes, and do not support their families, will not make good citizens. Even in the United States, one-third probably of the voters are not good citizens. It is the majority, not large, that maintain good government.

What is Mr. Davies' experience? He has lived here for forty years? He loves the people. Will he point out a single native that he has trained and put in a place of responsibility in his stores or on his plantations? He falls back on sturdy young Englishmen, because they are good citizens, and their blood is rich with good government. We can make no headway with Mr. Davies until we agree on fundamental facts.

If there is no annexation, the native will vote, and when he does he will vote as 150,000 honest, industrious rank and file of Tammany, the laboring men of New York city vote. They follow their leaders. The leaders here, as in New York, will not be good men like Mr. Davies, but the men who can "handle" the voters. We have, for thirty years, seen the "good" men of New York try to influence the Irish and German vote. They never succeeded. The "boys" got them every time, just as they got them in the late election in Greater New York. If these 150,000 of intelligent mechanics and laborers cannot be controlled by good men, but follow the Boss, we do not expect to see Mr. Davies or any other good man influence a people vastly less thrifty.

But we must face the music, should annexation fail. How? Well, a community acts like the average man. He waits until he gets into a hole, and then he contrives some way to get out of it.

The British have an uncommon lot of experience in these affairs. We wish Mr. Davies would tell us what they do under like circumstances. Does he despise British experience. "Greater Britain," by Sir Charles Dill is interesting reading.

HE CANNOT LEAD.

Mr. Davies makes the fatal mistake, in advancing his political theory, that he can lead the natives. He cannot. Mr. Dole cannot, nor can any good man lead them unless in touch with them. "Touch" means close personal relations. Tammany wins because it is in "touch" with the voters. The good men are not in touch. That's the trouble. The mistake of the good men is, that they believe that they can change men's natures at sight. Mr. Davies was born into the Established Church. Another man is born a Hard Shell Baptist. Each wonders how the other can be so lacking in intelligence as to accept such a denomination. Inheritance and environment, and not thought, have done it. The native is built on the same lines.

The missionaries, absolutely devoted to their work, were governed in their ideas by an inheritance of habit, dating back three hundred years, but they believed that they could change in a short time the native habit and idea,

which dated back a thousand years. They did not succeed. Mr. Davies will not succeed.

The men who get the votes, as a rule, are the men who are of the people, close to them, who foster their prejudices, and get their arms around their necks. If Mr. Davies will sell all that he has and give the proceeds to the poor, or if Mr. Dole will do the same thing, and then become natives, and live in "touch" with them, they will be able to lead them in a measure, just as the indomitable Roman Catholic priests get their converts by patient outward assimilation and touch.

As a rule in America, no rich man has any political following, unless he puts up the boodle. The average poor voter dislike the average rich man. He feels that there has not been, somehow, an equal deal. The native suspects the haole, because he is prosperous. He may be in error, but the demagogue tells him he has been cheated and he believes it.

We regret to say that Mr. Davies only proposes "parlor politics." We have seen so much of the absurd tomfoolery of this worthless way of reaching men, we cannot accept his views. We take our position, not on a theory of influence, such as Mr. Davies propose, but on a thousand facts. Mr. Davies proposes to do just what a large number of intelligent good men, but ignorant of the true inwardness of things, tried to do last Fall in Greater New York, with all the world looking on. They were driven to the wall. So will Mr. Davies be, if he makes his experiment.

When the time comes the native will vote. He will have a Boss, and his Boss will be a white man, who will outmaneuver Mr. Davies. Or, on the other hand, the planters, including Mr. Davies will quietly unite and, we whisper it, buy their way, just as corporations do in America today. Mr. Davies will close his eyes, and, as the boys say, will "pungle up" his share. So will all planters.

Greater New York has not yet gone to smash, through Tammany rule. Hawaii may not go to smash even with the native making things uncomfortable.

Mr. Davies' error, put in another form is, that he expects the natives to do what he thinks is "right." But they will do what they think is "right," though it be wrong.

THE MINISTERS' POLICY.

Senator Waterhouse's remark in the debate of Monday, that the Ministers lacked a policy, is unfortunately true, that is, if he refers to a political policy. No one can dispute their admirable administrative policy.

It is apparent enough, that while the Executive is steadily at work improving the economic condition of things, it has not worked out any plan for dealing with the most difficult and intricate questions concerning labor, races, and foreign relations.

Annexation secures a certain stability which is absolutely needed, but annexation will not settle the hundred local questions, which will arise, any more than the annexation of New Mexico and Alaska settled the local questions in these territories. Union with the United States has not made angels of the greasers of Arizona and New Mexico, or the Indians of Alaska. And annexation of Hawaii, supremely necessary as it is, will let loose the political factors here, in a very distressing way. And, without annexation, the trouble will simply be exaggerated, without any great dominant power to keep the peace.

A mere statement of the case, the existence and rivalry of at least four, if not six different nationalities, all of them superior to the inhabitants of some of the American territories, shows the extreme embarrassment of the situation, and the need of a wise and far reaching policy. Can it be had?

Here we strike at once one of the temporary defects of democratic government. It is shown in the American Congress, by the action of independent Senators. Who is to make a policy? The people rule. Therefore the rulers should make the policy. Is this not true? The Executive is constituted to enforce the laws, nothing more. So far, for instance, as President McKinley enforces the policy of the Republican party, he is not President of the United States, but the leader of a party, and acts outside of the Constitution. That document in no way intimates that he is to enforce a party measure. His business is to execute the laws. Political ignorance, want of harmony, the failure of men to see alike demands partisan leadership and he, to some extent, becomes the leader.

Our own community naturally insists on the preservation of the one great industry on which we all live. It requires, it is said, cheap labor. Any policy of Ministers that does not foster it will fail. We have shaped events into this situation, and cannot change them. The policy of the Ministers must be the policy that protects an in-

dustrial founded on cheap labor. But the Ministers would like to protect and foster American civilization too. It is difficult to straddle both policies. No wonder the Ministers hesitate, and drift. It is easy enough to get into a hole. It requires policy sometimes to get out of it. Perhaps the Senator will suggest a policy.

ENDORSEMENT WARRANT OF ARREST.

The practice of supervising the granting of warrants of arrest by the Police is excellent, if it is not abused. B suspects some one of stealing, or of having committed some small offense. He loses his temper, rushes off to the Magistrate and gets a warrant against C. The Sheriff arrests C, drags him from a distant point to the court house. There is a trial, and C is acquitted. Is he paid for the insult of the arrest, the loss of time, and the expense of defense? If he is a poor native or Asiatic he is not. Cases of this kind are too frequent all over the Islands. If the law provided for the summary arrest of B for falsely charging C with crime, B would be cautious about making complaint, and Magistrates would not be troubled with so many of them.

Those who administer justice know too well the foolishness, the weakness, the ignorance and utter unreliability of a considerable portion of the community. Their tendency to make unjust charges, on the spur of the moment, makes it necessary that there should be a check upon the power to annoy each other. Who shall exercise the checking power in order to prevent injustice and the abuse of legal process, is the serious question. Not an hour of the day or night, in the larger cities of America, that some Mrs. McFadden doesn't rush into some Police Station, and demand the instant arrest of Mrs. McGinniss for insulting and striking her. The Police disobey the law of the land, refuse a warrant and tell her to go home and get sober.

The Attorney General's answer to an inquiry by the House is sufficient and ample. The practice of the prosecuting officers prevents to a large extent the administration of justice, instead of justice. In some of the rural districts gross outrages have been committed, in years past, where hot-tempered, and designing persons have gratified personal spite, through the machinery of the law. The prosecuting officers, from their experience and knowledge can head off the "put up jobs." This practice is prevalent everywhere in the American cities, and is absolutely necessary to prevent injustice. It is surprising that it should be questioned here. It is only another instance of the ignorance of the men in one community, about the ways of doing things in other communities, quite as civilized as our own.

The extent to which the unfortunates who are made to contribute to the support of the lawyers, in every country, is not known. One of the complaints often made by the Judges of the lower criminal Courts in many American States, is the efforts of the Police to make business for shysters and "divvy" with them. This is not intended to be, in any way whatever, a reflection on the character of the Bar of these Islands or of the Police. It merely shows the need of adequate means of checking petty prosecutions, and of using common sense in prosecuting offenders. The practice here is the same as it is elsewhere.

The report of the Minister of Public Instruction is admirable. It gives with the other Ministerial reports the best description of the frame work of civilization existing here. We are "building better than we know," especially in the system of education. The children of the future, on these Islands, be they Portuguese or Asiatics, will testify to the excellent system through which they became the peers of the citizens of the advanced European and American States. If we fall in building up the Anglo-Saxon race, an educated community of Portuguese and Asiatics will take its place, and so far as we can see, the Lord will be just as well pleased as if we had kept them out. Perhaps, for this reason, He overrules us, and permits us to preach our opposition to Asiatic immigration, while at the same time we let it in.

THE REPORT ON EDUCATION.

The report of the Minister of Public Instruction is admirable. It gives with the other Ministerial reports the best description of the frame work of civilization existing here. We are "building better than we know," especially in the system of education. The children of the future, on these Islands, be they Portuguese or Asiatics, will testify to the excellent system through which they became the peers of the citizens of the advanced European and American States. If we fall in building up the Anglo-Saxon race, an educated community of Portuguese and Asiatics will take its place, and so far as we can see, the Lord will be just as well pleased as if we had kept them out. Perhaps, for this reason, He overrules us, and permits us to preach our opposition to Asiatic immigration, while at the same time we let it in.

This report is a superb annexation document, so far as it shows what we are doing. All the foreign correspondence and tourist talk, and speeches on the Americanization of the Islands, have little weight with serious men, as compared with an official document which maps out the educational system. Thought and habit among the 110,000 people here are not American yet, but the schools of all grades are founderies which slowly and patiently are recasting the different racial metals into American forms. It may take a century to do it. What of it? God moves through time, as electricity does through space.

On January 12th, in a ramshackle office, with plaster broken from the walls, 5 cent green shades over the windows, and rickety chairs about

the room," the annual meeting of the great Sugar Trust was held in Jersey city. Guides had been posted in the street, in order to show the few stockholders, and proxy holders the direction to it. It was reached by a little wooden stairway on the outside. A few gentlemen took seats. The president, Mr. Havemeyer, made a remark. A gentleman rose and offered a resolution that the \$32,000,000 surplus money of the trust be retained as working capital, instead of being paid out in dividends. The motion was carried. The meeting adjourned. The few gentlemen at the meeting left and crossed the ferry to New York. The incident illustrates the magnitude of commercial transactions in these days. It illustrates some other things too.

THE FRENCH AND THE JEWS.

The hatred of the Parisians towards the Jews, has become a craze, as an incident of the Dreyfus trial. There appears to be no reason for it, unless it is the angry feeling of the radical socialists towards the rich and the successful. The French bankers says that they cannot compete against the Hebrew bankers. Without any pronounced cause, and without intrigue, the Hebrews have become masters of the financial world in France, just as they are rapidly becoming the leading bankers of New York City. This is the "displaced" race, which Christendom has derided, and maltreated for centuries. It looks as if, for some inscrutable reason, the Lord was taking their side.

Lately, in England, Mr. Mendi, a Liberal Jew won a seat in Parliament against a Protestant Conservative.

Complaints were recently made in the English papers, that "the dirty Polish Jews" were reducing the price of labor in England. But Mr. Dyche, a Jew, states in the Contemporary, that the Polish Jews make themselves better workmen than the English, and are paid more money per hour in the clothing trade than the English, because they are steady, sober and temperate. The cheaper work is done by Germans, English and women. Mr. Charles Booth says, the intelligence of Jews has changed the clothing trade of London. They have improved the fashions, have introduced machinery, and furnish a better article for the same price than the old English houses.

As for the United States, they are becoming the leaders in business. They will, it is predicted by men understanding the real estate market of New York City, within 50 years, own a majority in value of the real estate of the city. Why? Simply because the race is a healthy one, full of persistence, patience, economy and distressingly given to the use of common sense in business enterprise. The race practices what the English races preach. Moreover, the Hebrew and his wife are usually partners in business, to the extent that the wife is always a most valuable aid and business counsellor.

THE MUGWUMP SUN

The N. Y. Evening Post, our bitter enemy, states in its Washington correspondence that the probability is that Speaker Reed will at once allow a vote in the House on a joint resolution, and that the Republican members will vote for it.

The N. Y. Sun, the strongest and most persistent friend annexation ever had, or now has, says in its Washington correspondence "there is little enthusiasm for the treaty in the House, and unless the Speaker and the other leaders should earnestly set to work to save the amendment (to the Diplomatic Bill), it would be apt to be defeated."

Why doesn't the dog-Star bark at the Sun at once? Why doesn't it accuse it of secretly trying to put the Princess Kaiulani on the Throne? Why doesn't the Press member from Honolulu offer a bill forbidding the mails from bringing in such Mugwump stuff? Why don't the earnest patriots warn the Sun, by solemn protest, that no true friend of annexation will ever publish any news, however true, that is unfavorable to annexation? Perhaps then the Sun will cease to shine.

The Legislature has an admirable opportunity for recognizing a poble and humane act by granting a medal of honor to Kell, the native who plunged overboard at the Honoum landing and brought up from the bottom of the sea, the Japanese Tomoto, and saved his life. Natives on several occasions have, with some risks, saved persons from drowning, and there is no reason why we should not do as other countries do, and recognize merit of this kind. In restoring life to a drowning Japanese, the native certainly did not intend to aid the "Japanese invasion." His act, as far as we know, was simply humane.

At the annual meeting of the Grid-iron Club, in Washington, composed of the correspondents of the leading American Journals, held in January, many prominent persons were present, including President Dole, and Minister Wu of China. After the soup was serv-

ed, one of the guests arose, and said that "the soup is nasty stuff, and not fit to eat." The President then solemnly ordered the soup kettle to be brought in for inspection. It was brought in, and placed on the table. The Chinese Minister was surprised at the curious proceeding. The President of the Club then carefully examined it, and thrust his hand into it, and pulled out a copy of the civil service reform bill. Holding it up to the guests, he exclaimed: "This is the cause of the nasty soup." The Chinese Minister finally saw the joke, and after that enjoyed the variety of ridiculous proceedings that took place during the rest of the evening.

IT IS WORTH WHILE.

Enough Responsible Hawaiians to Work Up With.

Sir—It is a pleasure to me to read your criticisms, although we do not always agree on the points at issue.

You now put to me a crucial question:—Will Mr. Davies point out a single native that he has trained and put in a place of responsibility in his stores or on his plantations?

You will not expect me literally to point them, but if you, Sir, will be good enough to make personal investigation, you will find that the men whom you describe are in every department of the establishments with which I am connected, that they are often in positions of great responsibility which they have held for many years, and that for high character, intelligence, and capacity for good citizenship (qualities which you deny to them) they stand at the very top of the scale.

These are the "fundamental facts" upon which you and I differ, and so long as you take your standard from those "who drink gin to excess," who use opium, who have no homes, and who do not support their families," so long shall we differ on the question which is so gravely before us.

I wish to state very clearly, that I do not claim for the Hawaiians that they are in any large numbers such as I describe; but there are enough of them to have made it worth while for us foreigners to try to work with and through them, for the reform of the evils from which the nation has suffered. The development of their sense of patriotism was an essential element in this reform, and the neglect of it is in my opinion the cause of the present dilemma. The suggestion that we should keep our eyes shut until we are in the hole does not commend itself to my judgment.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
THEO. H. DAVIES.
Craigside, March 3, 1898.

[The word "responsibility" is rather indefinite. Every employee has some responsibility. Does Mr. Davies employ them as book-keepers?

The Honolulu directory shows few native merchants. How many are there? There are hundreds of intelligent men in Mexico. But they cannot maintain a genuine Republic. We all know the history of Diaz. Even the Frenchmen up to the year 1871, failed to furnish enough "good citizens" to maintain a Republic. And they are having a struggle for it now.—EDITOR.]

NOW A "PRO."

Ruby Dexter Leaves the Banks of Amateur Wheelmen.

Ruby Dexter, the Honolulu boy who is in the wheel business at Auckland, N. Z., with Dave Crozier, another former resident of the Islands, has left the ranks of the amateurs, and is now a full fledged professional. Dexter was at the top of the heap in bicycle racing, and was a valued oar with the Myrtles when he left this country. He won the half mile championship of New Zealand as an amateur last year, and did some fine and very hard work this season, before going over to the "cash" contingent.

Racing in New Zealand is not exactly the same as here. Dexter tells of starting in five events there in one afternoon. He was unplaced in a mile and a half. Then he won the three mile number. At a mile he was second and at five miles the same. In the 10 miles he made a miscount of the laps, sprinted for a mile too early and was able to make only third. The next day he went in principally for the 25 mile event and gives a sparkling account of it. He and another chap were in a bad spill. Both machines were rendered unfit for use. Other wheels were brought with all possible speed, but Ruby says there was no use hurrying about this, as the riders free of the spill "pulled up" and waited for the men who had gone down. They do all the fighting at the finish down there. Dexter's fall kept him from getting placed in the 25 miles, but he took a couple of minor events, and is given great praise by the papers. They say that he does well to leave the amateurs, for he is always placed on the scratch and must almost kill himself in every race to overcome the heavy penalties. It is predicted in the sporting columns that he will do well as a "cash" rider. The firm of Dexter & Crozier is doing very well in the wheel business. They have had a season ahead of any yet recorded in their business.

Walter Macfarlane.

Word was received by the last steamer from the Coast, that the house in Oakland, in which Mrs. Fred Macfarlane and children of this city are staying, had been quarantined, on account of the fact that Walter Macfarlane has been stricken with scarletina. At the time the steamer left, he was confined to a back room with a trained nurse, while the rest of the family occupied the front part.

Walter, it seems, has been a very unlucky boy. Just before he was attacked by scarletina, he broke one of his arms, by jumping from a high fence.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hawaiian rice, 4 3-4.

Sugar, 4 3-16; same as last report.

There was \$1,500,000 in specie in the tanks of the Moana.

The February death rate was the highest for six years excepting the year 1896.

There is soon to be a special meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution here.

T. W. Hobron has received from Italy a request for a quotation on Hawaiian raw sugar.

Prof. J. W. Yarnley is to direct a high-class musical festival to be held in this city in May.

The Bar Association committee to compare the statutes with the new Civil Laws is hard at work.

Nat Goodwin, the horseman, is showing sometimes on the streets these days a magnificent young son of Creole.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society will be held tomorrow evening with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Damon.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. is now selling the popular and serviceable Worthem "Triplex" sewing machine complete for \$35.

The letter of Theo. H. Davies published in this paper yesterday is to have the widest possible circulation throughout the Islands.

These days there are generally both morning and afternoon visitors to Kapiolani park track to see the horses in training for the March 17 meet.

Colonel Fisher, Lieutenant-Colonel Soper, Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod and Majors Jones and McCarthy are preparing slight amendments to the military law.

A number of attorneys are taking a lively interest in the question of whether or not a magistrate or officer can refuse to issue a warrant upon proper request.

At the Bishop Memorial Chapel tomorrow evening the new pipe organ will be dedicated. The recital will be by Wray Taylor on the special request of Chas. R. Bishop.

On Saturday evening, at the Bishop Memorial Chapel, Kamehameha, the second fine organ to be brought to the Islands will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

A prominent Chinese was fined \$200 in Police Court yesterday on pleading guilty to the charge of attempting to bribe a police officer. Detective Kaapa made out the case.

By the Gaelic was received the news of the death in Germany of the third child of Mr. and Mrs. E. Suhr of this city. Another one of the children was not expected to live.

Deputy Sheriff King of Makawao left for his home on the Claudine yesterday after having been here a few days as a witness in the case of Ahmi vs. Sheriff Baldwin, et al.

Attorney J. M. Monsarrat disposed of several parcels of Kona coffee land yesterday. Intending purchasers of coffee and fruit lands would do well to consult Mr. Monsarrat.

The steamer Upolu will leave today at 2 p. m. for Honolulu, Mahukona, Kawaihae and all Kona ports, taking freight and passengers. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., are the local agents.

At Independence park on Saturday evening, Theo. H. Davies will give a banquet to employees of the Honolulu Iron Works. Covers will be laid for 225. Caterer Chapman will provide the dinner.

All of the employees of the Honolulu Iron Works, numbering 225, will be entertained at Independence Park pavilion tomorrow evening by Theo. H. Davies. There will be a banquet, music and speech making.

The Progressive Educator for February was received yesterday. The interesting series of questions on Nature Study is continued in this issue. It also contains questions from McHerry and more of Col. Parker's talks on Pedagogics.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Eczema,

a most offensive and uncomfortable affection of the skin, also due to impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Catarh,

which very often comes from a chronic affection of the circulation, is a constant offense to one's self and all his friends.

Rheumatism,

which all authorities now attribute to various acidities in the blood, which this great blood purifier of the age, Hood's Sarsaparilla, corrects.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

ANOTHER BUSY DAY

Routine Business In Senate On Appropriation Bills.

LONG DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE

Representatives Consider the Practice of Swearing to Warrants.

SENATE.

Fourteenth Day, March 4.

The Senate transacted mostly routine business on the appropriation bills in both morning and afternoon sessions. Announcement came from the House of the passage of House bill 9. The reports of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and of the Land Commission were presented. Senate bill 11 came from the Printing Committee. From the Committee on Passed Bills came the report that Joint Resolution No. 1 had been reported to the Executive. House bill 2 was reported from the Judiciary Committee. Senator McCandless' bill to enlarge Kapiolani Park passed the first reading and was sent to the Printing Committee.

President Wilder appointed Senators McCandless, Wright and Wilcox as Special Committee on Postal Bureau; Senators Lyman, Hocking and Rice as Special Committee on Public Instruction; Senators Holstein, Baldwin and Rice as Special Committee on Board of Health.

The various items in the appropriation bill for unpaid claims were referred to committees. An insertion of \$750 claim of Lee Ming and Company, and \$250 claim of V. O. Teixeira during the cholera epidemic were referred to the Finance Committee.

The Attorney-General announced his intention of introducing a bill relating to the registry of vessels.

House Bill 1 passed the first reading and House bill 2, the second reading. The Senate bill relating to the extension of certain street in Honolulu passed the second reading and went to the Public Lands Committee. The Senate bill granting an extension of time to the Oahu Railway passed the second reading and was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

The Executive announced in a communication that a new election had been ordered to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Horner. Senator Brown's bill to grant Royal Patents to leaseholders of the Kapiolani Park lots passed the second reading and was referred to a special committee to be announced later.

In the afternoon session the Senate considered the appropriation bill for current accounts. The item of \$35,000 for expenses of the Supreme and Circuit Courts was reduced to \$33,000 and was passed. The remaining items relating to the Judiciary Department, and providing for purchase of law books for the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts other than the First Circuit, printing and binding Hawaiian reports, stationery and incidentals were passed.

The items relating to the Department of Foreign Affairs were referred to the committee on that department. Items relating to the various other departments were referred to the appropriate committees or to special committees, after which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Thirteenth Day, March 4.

House called to order at the usual hour. Prayer by the chaplain and minutes of the previous day read and approved.

For the Attorney-General the Marshal writes the House in reply to a question that prisoners of three months or over are frequently brought from Maui and Kauai to give them jail accommodations and work.

The Attorney-General presented the answer of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the question regarding correspondence with Japan, propounded by Representative Atkinson. Minister Cooper's reply is as follows:

Mr. Atkinson's request is understood to be an inquiry as to the reasons which led the Government to suggest that the principal of arbitration be recognized in the pending controversy between this Government and Japan should the parties fail to arrive at a settlement of the questions involved. There is little to be said beyond what is contained in the letter of the Department to Mr. Shimamura under date of June 28, 1897, and the allusion to the subject in the message of the Acting President to the Legislature.

Through the entire correspondence no retraction has been made by this Government to the stand taken in the first instance, but as the correspondence progressed the likelihood of a satisfactory settlement of the controversy appeared to be very remote. This was the reason that led the Government to make the suggestion that the points at difference be referred to disinterested arbitration for decision.

The Attorney-General announced the receipt by Minister Cooper of a letter from President Dole stating that he was very well in San Francisco and expected to leave for home on the Mariposa.

The following petitions were then presented:

1. Achi—Petition from Kau for an

item of \$1,000 for jail and courthouse at Pahala.

2. Achi—Petition from Kau for an item of \$20,000 for the improvement of the road from Punaluu to the Volcano.

3. Achi—Petition for an item of \$15,000 for a road from S. Kona to Waiohine.

4. Paris—Petition from Kau for an item of \$7,000 for a road from Punaluu to the Waialua homestead lots.

5. McCandless—Petition from 30 or more residents of Kalihi and particularly that part of Kalihi along the road Ewa of Kamehameha School asking for an appropriation for the laying of Government water pipes.

Representative Gear presented a petition from the members of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. asking that their grounds and building be made exempt from taxation.

Representative Robertson presented a petition from "a number of gentlemen with wheels" asking that the bicycle Act pass.

Representative Isenberg reported the receipt of a communication from Colonel Fisher inviting the Committee on Military to be present at a drill on the Makiki baseball grounds on the night of March 7th.

Representative Paris presented a petition to the effect that an item of \$400 be inserted in the appropriation bill for a wharf shed at Hookaea, S. Kona; also an item of \$50 for repairing the Court house at that place.

Representative Gear introduced his bill for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the Republic of Hawaii. Read first time by title and passed.

Notice of intention to introduce the following bills was then given:

1. Gear—"An Act relating to stenographers, interpreters and clerks for certain courts of the Republic of Hawaii."

2. Gear—"An Act prohibiting the specific or penal enforcement of contract for personal services and repealing various chapters and sections of the present laws."

3. Gear—"An Act to amend Section 33 of an Act entitled 'An Act relating to internal taxes and to repeal Chapter 61 of the Session Laws of 1892, relative thereto' (approved the 3d day of June, A. D. 1896)."

4. Loebenstein—"An Act amending Section 6 of Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896, relating to the internal taxes; also section 31 of the Act aforesaid."

5. Loebenstein—"An Act amending Sub-division 6 of Article 74 of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii in accordance with Article 103 thereof."

Representative Loebenstein propounded the following question to the Minister of Finance: "Will you kindly inform this House whether statistics are on record of the amount of taxes both real and personal, that became delinquent after the first day of January, 1897; also of the number of tax-payers or voters whose taxes were delinquent subsequent to that date."

The answer of the Attorney-General to the question of Representative Gear in regard to the question of issuing warrants by the Marshal or his deputies, was brought up for consideration. In relation thereto, Representative Robertson introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, It is the right of every person against who an offense has been committed to make complaint thereof to a District Magistrate and to request the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of the offender; and

Whereas, It is the duty of every District Magistrate to whom such complaint is made, if it appears to him that an offense has been committed, to issue his warrant requiring the Marshal or other officer to forthwith arrest the accused and bring him before such magistrate to be dealt with according to law; and

Whereas, It appears that it has become the practice of District Magistrates to refuse to issue warrants unless the same have previously been allowed by the Marshal or other prosecuting officer and irrespective of their belief as to the commission of the offense charged; and

Whereas, It appears that this practice has been inculcated upon the magistrate by officers of the Attorney-General's department; and

Whereas, Said practice is an usurpation of judicial functions by officers of the Executive branch of the Government and is without warrant or authorization of any law of this country; Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that said practice should cease and that the Attorney-General should instruct his subordinates throughout the country to discontinue the practice of approving warrants in advance of their issuance by the magistrates.

Resolved also, That the clerk of the House transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Attorney-General without delay.

Representative Robertson and Loebenstein spoke in support of the resolution. The latter said that, from every district of the country complaints against this usurpation of power were continually coming. Taking this as a key note, Representative Achi spoke against the resolution. It was rather strange that, although the practice referred to has been in vogue for 10 or 20 years, no word of complaint had yet reached the Legislature. Had there been a complaint, petitions would have been sent in long ago.

House took a recess at 12 m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was called together at 1:30 p. m. Representative Pogue asked for permission to be absent Friday and Saturday. This was granted. The Speaker suggested that at the close of the morning session it was moved to lay on the table, the resolution introduced by Representative Robertson. On being put to vote the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The resolution was then taken up for consideration when Representative Kaal spoke in favor of it drawing instances in its favor from personal experiences.

Attorney-General Smith was the next

to speak. The gist of his remarks was as follows:

"There seems to be some misapprehension on the part of the members who have spoken in favor of the resolution introduced by Representative Robertson. It has been said by these that the practice has been contrary to the law. I submit that it is just and authorized by law, absolutely. I do not consider it a derogation to any law. The three branches of the Government are co-ordinate and each has an equal power in its own sphere. When I mentioned that the practice had been long before me, I did not mean to shirk anything. Mr. Preston was the first Attorney-General to put the matter in force and it has held to the present day. It was deemed for the best interests of the country and it has certainly borne that out. The words domineering usurpation of power and like phrases have been used by members in speaking about the matter. I do not think that these have very much force in this case. Authority has to be lodged somewhere. When it comes to the enforcement of the law under the department of the Attorney-General, the Marshal and his deputies can stop prosecution in any case by entering a nolle prosequi. The great question to be considered is whether the thing complained about is for or against the public interest. A criminal case is sure to be prejudiced when left entirely to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate must have sufficient cause before he issues a warrant. I believe the practice to be a sound one and I can say this with every confidence. It is seems to be to be necessary that a District Magistrate shall sit on a case with an unprejudiced mind. I do not deny that some officers who have been or are in the employ of the Attorney-General's Department may be inefficient, unjudicious and some of them perhaps, corrupt. If we could have ideal men with infallible judgments in all of the offices of the Government, then we would be ready for the millennium and all things should cease. But we have to deal with men as they are. I do not claim that every one in my department is immaculate. For many years back, there has been a fair administration of justice and the record here will show well against that of any country that might be named. I believe that some of the members of the House have spoken without a full knowledge of the circumstances involved in the case. There have of course been abuses. In regard to the resolution I should say that in case it is adopted it would require very careful thought to ascertain just how binding it would be. It is my desire on all occasions to carry out the will of the Legislature and the spirit of the law. Man is only for the time. Society and the laws continue. Because now and then there is an abuse is no reason that the rule should be put an end to at once. Where there has been one abuse under this procedure there have been many abuses by the issuance of warrants that never should have been issued. In the main the practice has been beneficial. If it is entirely abolished the resolution may go more toward encouraging litigation than diminishing the wrong spoken of."

Representative Robertson arose to answer the arguments of the Attorney-General and spoke in part as follows:

"The Attorney-General remarked that the person who introduced the resolution was laboring under a misapprehension. It seems to me that that is just what the matter is with the Attorney-General. The laws should be enforced as the Legislature made them and not as any attorney-general for the time being sees fit that they should be enforced. The law makes it the duty of the District Magistrate to investigate to a certain extent various cases. If he believes that an offense has been committed, it is his duty to issue an order to the prosecuting officer for the arrest of the person complained about. The District Magistrate is not doing their duty. This has been usurped by the prosecuting officers in the various districts. There is no law authorizing the Marshal to do what he does now and which is really the right of the District Magistrate. Representative Achi too spoke under a misapprehension. The idea of the resolution is that the District Magistrates be required to carry out the law that the Legislature has prescribed. Investigations should be made only by those persons authorized to carry on such. If the prosecuting officer sees fit to enter a nolle prosequi in a case this will be made a matter of public record. It is different in the matter of issuing warrants. This is done in the back office of the deputy sheriffs. The Attorney-General is under a misapprehension when he says that, if the resolution is adopted, everyone who asks for a warrant for the arrest of another party, must have one. The District Magistrate must investigate and find for himself if there is any merit in the case. A further objection to the practice is the inconvenience of the thing. I remember of a case not long ago when a man came to me to assist him in the work of bringing to justice another who had assaulted him. I prepared a complaint and had a warrant filled out ready to be signed. When I went to the police station neither the Marshal nor his deputy was present. Finally the warrant was "O. K'd" by the senior captain. On taking this to the District Magistrate he refused to sign and it became necessary for the complainant to wait about until such time as the Marshal or his deputy returned. Such cases as that make the people feel the irksomeness of the red tape of the Attorney-General and his deputies. The Attorney-General's department is acting in defiance to the law. I do not see that the resolution if adopted by the House would necessarily be binding on the Executive. The intent of the resolution is to bring to the notice of the Executive a recognition of the feeling of the people. If they do not see fit to carry out its provisions they then take upon themselves the respon-

sibility of answering for it when the proper time comes."

After the debate it was considered best to postpone further consideration of the matter until Monday when more of the members could be present.

Representative McCandless introduced the following petitions:

1. An item in the appropriation bill for \$5,000 for the building of a road from the home of W. H. Cummings to the mountains.

2. An item in the appropriation bill for \$1,000 for a school house at Kahana, this island.

3. An item in the appropriation bill of \$1,500 for the building of a school house at Kahuku, this island.

Representative Atkinson announced his intention to introduce a bill relating to actions for libel and slander.

Under suspension of rules Minister Damon reported that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the House, he had presented the annual reports of the Department of Finance for the years 1896 and 1897, to the Auditor-General.

Representative Pogue propounded the following questions to the Attorney-General:

1. Has the Superintendent of Public Works or Road Engineer the authority to withdraw a road contract which has been publicly awarded and give it to other parties? If so, from whom?

2. By what authority have private lands been taken for Government roads without due process of law and against the protest of the owners?

3. Have any Government roads been constructed on private land for which no right of way has been obtained? If so, where?

4. Are there any claims for road damages unsettled? If so, to whom and for what amounts?

Representative Kaal presented a resolution asking that \$1,000 be appropriated for the building of a wharf at Punaheoa, Maui. Adopted.

House adjourned at 3 p. m.

PATROL WAGON.

Marshal Brown Makes a Request for One.

In the report of the Marshal to the Attorney-General, just out, is contained the following:

"I would suggest the equally pressing need and necessity of a patrol wagon, such as is in use in most of the cities of the United States. The need of such a vehicle in this city is every day growing more apparent for the conveyance of injured or drunken persons, and would be a great saving of expense to this department. At present, when a conveyance is required for such persons, the only alternative is to call a hack, and the expense thereby incurred, amounts to considerable every month. Not only is the expense great but the mode of conveyance is unsatisfactory. Such a wagon being able to

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 8x5 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

carry eight or 10 persons with facilities for stowing away all kinds of police accoutrements, would be of great value in conveying squads of officers to and from distant points where their presence might be necessary.

"This same wagon would also be of service to the Health Department, the instant use of which it could command, simply by a telephone message. With the new building, the lower floor being used as the stable, this patrol wagon could be in constant readiness with a driver assigned from each watch to answer any call for its service. The probable cost would be as follows: Wagon, \$600; two horses, \$500; harness, \$60. Total \$1,200."

Deserts the Bachelors.

There was a very happy union of two popular young people of the city last evening. Sam Johnson and Miss Phoebe Harrison were joined in the bonds of matrimony, at the residence of Rev. T. D. Garvin, pastor of the Christian church. Only a few especial friends were present. After performing the ceremony, the minister offered his congratulations and the best wishes of all. Mr. Johnson is one of the best liked young men of the city. He has a good position with E. O. Hall & Son, and is prominent in athletic circles. The bride is the daughter of Captain Harrison, a kamaaina, and is a charming and cultivated young lady. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will reside in their new home on King street, near the Waikiki road.

The bride was becomingly attired in a costume of white French mulle trimmed in real lace and satin ribbons and carried a beautiful bouquet of white carnation and maiden hair ferns. The groom wore a suit of conventional evening black.

The bond of E. K. Kaoni, as guardian of Arthur Alwohl was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday.

BY AUTHORITY.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Department of the Interior.
Honolulu, March 2, 1898.

In accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a special election for a Senator to fill the unexpired term ending the last Wednesday of September, 1899, caused by the death of W. Y. Horner, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, will be held in said Second Senatorial District, Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1898.

The nominations for candidates must be deposited with the Minister of the Interior not less than twenty days before the day of election.

The voting precincts, polling places and Inspectors of election in the Second Senatorial District are as follows:

1st Precinct.—That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors: W. Notley, J. K. Waiama, J. A. Babcock.

2d Precinct.—The remainder of the Island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors: Geo. Trimble, H. Manase, A. Kamai.

3d Precinct.—The District of Lahaina and the Islands of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors: Henry Dickenson, A. N. Hayselden, Rev. A. Pali.

4th Precinct.—District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors: R. C. Searle, David Taylor, Jr., David Kapuku.

5th Precinct.—Consisting of that portion of Waikuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Waikuku Court House.

Inspectors: W. T. Robinson, J. H. Thomas.

6th Precinct.—The remaining portion of the District of Waikuku, excepting the District of Honouaia. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors: L. M. Zumwalt, D. Quill, E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct.—The District of Honouaia. Polling place: Honouaia Court House.

Inspectors: J. M. Napulou, G. K. Kunukau, S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct.—All that portion of said District known as Kaia and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kuluanui to the

Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors: F. W. Hardy, George Forsyth, Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct.—The remainder of the District of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopulou. Polling place: Hamakua School House.

Inspectors: W. F. Mossman, W. E. Shaw, P. N. Kahokuakalani.

10th Precinct.—Kihikihui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors: A. Gross, W. B. Starkey, J. K. Pilmanu.

11th Precinct.—From Kipahulu to and including Makapu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors: F. Wittrock, J. Grunwald, J. K. Kalama.

12th Precinct.—District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopulou. Polling place: School House, Keane.

Inspectors: H. Reuter, D. W. Naphaa.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WHEREAS: The Hawaiian Construction Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by Law.

NOW THEREFORE: Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the Office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, May 6th, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 1st, 1898.
1947-94F

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 2nd, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Auction, Leases of the following Government Lands:

Kamalomaloo, Kauai, 2,405 acres. For the term beginning March 29, 1900, and ending May 1, 1907. Upset rental, \$1,000 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Nakula, Kaupo, Maui, 1,500 acres, a little more or less. Term of lease, 15 years. Upset rental, \$105 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plans and full particulars as to above, apply to

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.
1947-td

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS: The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE: Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 23, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 24, 1898.
1945-94F

SEEKING CAUSE

Board of Inquiry Holding Sessions
In Havana.

COMBUSTION THEORY FAVORED

Two Cases of Ammunition Found
In the Magazine—One Was
Exploded.

HAVANA, February 22.—Consul-General Lee and the members of the United States Court of Inquiry on the loss of the battleship Maine called this morning upon Captain-General Blanco and Admiral Manterola. When these ceremonies were ended the Court returned to the United States light-house tender Mangrove and resumed its sessions.

Divers failed today to place the electric light apparatus inside the Maine, connecting it by wire with the dynamo of the Mangrove. The cause of this failure is that the wire obtained in Havana is worthless for the desired purpose. The work of the divers is progressing very slowly on account of paucity here of the materials required by them. The wrecking tug Neptune is eagerly expected from Key West. She will bring all the necessary apparatus to raise the big guns, and especially to clear out of the way of the divers the many large objects and iron pieces which are hampering them in their work. It is expected that the electric light will be in operation tomorrow and that it will greatly aid in investigation.

Nearly all the possible salvage has now been made from the cabin aft. The efforts to reach the ward and mess rooms are frustrated by some unknown obstacle.

Two cases of ten-inch ammunition have been found, one having exploded, the other full of powder. These were found forward.

Judge Peral of the Spanish Admiralty Court today has been taking the depositions of the officers of the Alfonso XIII and the harbor officials on the disaster to the Maine.

EXAMINE THE BULL.

Board of Inquiry Personally Visit
Wreck of Maine.

HAVANA, February 21.—Today for the first time the divers made an investigation of the hull of the Maine. They examined the outside of the hull at the place where the explosion is said to have taken place. The divers are also very careful about talking about their work. They have received strict orders to refuse to answer any question about the case of the disaster or the results of their investigation.

It is said tonight that the divers discovered that the "main gunpowder magazine" did not explode.

Today the divers found a copper cylinder used in conveying charges to the six-inch guns. This fact that it had exploded seems to show that there was an explosion in the magazine for fixed ammunition on the port side forward.

This afternoon the court of inquiry personally inspected the wreck of the Maine. During their investigation Captain Peral, appointed by the Spanish Government as a special judge to investigate the disaster, and his secretary viewed the divers at work.

On board the Mangrove Captain Sigbee said that he was quite pleased with the examination by the Board of Inquiry, and that he was able to answer all the questions asked, not only as to his own acts, but as to those of his subordinates on the Maine.

Captain Sigbee as telegraphed to Washington for drawing through the forward magazine, and shell room of the Maine, showing the pocket coal bunkers. It is considered from this that he has in his mind the spontaneous combustion theory.

Cuban Talk in Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Cuba assumed the place of Hawaii in the executive proceedings of the Senate today, and was under consideration for an hour or more. The proceeding was based upon a document presented by Senator Morgan of Alabama as the result of an interview between himself and Mr. Koop of Boston, Mass. In presenting the document Senator Morgan said that Mr. Koop was a capitalist, who had but recently returned from Cuba after a most exhaustive exploration of the island. The great Spanish atrocities and the suffering of the Cubans were detailed at length.

Tells Them to Go Home.

NEW YORK, February 22.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says Consul General Lee today informally advised Americans not necessarily detained there to leave at once for home.

Favor Raising Maine.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—There is no abatement of the talk favoring the raising of the Maine. Chief Constructor Hichborn is one of the most earnest advocates of the resurrection of the ship. He points out that the ship lies in a land-locked

harbor, easy for wreckers to operate in, and that if she can be rebuilt at a cost of \$1,000,000, the Government will save \$4,000,000, the first cost of such a battleship, with all of her equipment.

Senate Takes Action.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Allen of Nebraska introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be and is hereby directed to make a thorough inquiry into the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor on the 15th inst. and report to the Senate."

The resolution was passed without a word of debate.

HIT AT ANNEXATION.

Johnson of Indiana Makes An Attack
In House.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Without word of warning, while the sundry civil bill was under consideration, Johnson of Indiana took the floor by the courtesy of the Appropriation Committee, and for three-quarters of an hour attacked Hawaiian annexation on all the old points. Johnson is out of the race for re-election to Congress, has a Senatorship bid in his bonnet, and in his attack today is looked upon as the direct spokesman for Speaker Reed, who confessedly is opposed to annexation, but is debarred from making a fight on the floor, and in the opinion of annexationists, has taken this course to strike a severe blow at annexation.

There was a small audience in the chamber when the rapid speaking Indian began, but his attack on the Administration's policy soon drew the Democrats about him, and he was applauded by the minority all through his address. The well delivered and finely phrased speech of Johnson attracted much attention. When Tawney of Minnesota, one of the ablest advocates of annexation, on two occasions endeavored to interrupt to put a question which would show the fallacy of the reasoning of the opponent of the island, Johnson refused to yield, but maintained the current of his argument.

Some arguments adduced by Johnson will be thrown back upon him when the advocates of taking in the islands secure an inning.

His allusion to illiteracy was too palpably inaccurate to pass muster, and the height of absurdity was reached when he said the acquisition of Alaska was yet an experiment; that gold so far found was across the line, and it was still a question whether in the seals we had not purchased a vexed question which was still far from solution. The opposition to the treaty considers that by the placing of this speech where no one could answer it by reason of time allotment material damage has been done to the prospects of annexation. It is understood that Towney or Dolliver will reply to Johnson tomorrow.

Johnson electrified the House and galleries in denunciation of what he termed an attempt to cut loose from the traditional policy of the House and further a scheme of colonization that had proved the ruin of empires and of nations. He used some very strong language, but his remarks were enthusiastically applauded, and the minority and many Republicans joined in the demonstration. He declared that while he had denounced at the time the statement that the Hawaiian Monarchy had been overthrown with the aid of American citizens that he now firmly believed it was true. The speech, coming entirely unheralded, produced a deep impression. The general debate of the sundry civil bill was concluded today, and tomorrow the bill will be taken up for amendment.

WATERWAYS OPENED.

England's Agreement With Chi Is
Satisfactory.

LONDON, February 22.—The Foreign Office has issued the following statement: "Following are the arrangements in the interests of British trade which have been agreed to by the Chinese Government on the presentations of Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking: "The internal highways of China are to be opened to British and other steamers in the course of June next. Thus, wherever the use of native boats is now permitted by treaty, foreigners will be equally allowed to employ steamers or steam launches, whether owned by them or by the Chinese."

"In view of the great importance attached by Great Britain to the retention of Yang-tse region in Chinese possession the Chinese Government has formally intimated to the British Government that there can be no question of the territory in the valley or region of the Yang-tse being mortgaged, leased or ceded to any power."

"The post of Inspector General of Maritime in the future, as in the past, shall be held by a British subject so long as British trade at the ports of China continues to exceed that of any other power. A port will be opened in the province of Hu-Nan within two years."

Australia Sails for North.

The Call says the steamer Australia, chartered by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company from the Oceanic Steamship Company, got away on her maiden trip to Dyce and Skagway on February 21. There was a big crowd of people down to see her off. She took 250 passengers from San Francisco and 350 more will join her at Seattle. All her flags were at half-mast on account of the Maine disaster.

Francis E. Willard Dead.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died shortly after midnight this morning at the Hotel Empire, this

city. At the bedside of Miss Willard at the time of her death were her niece, Mrs. W. W. Baldwin; Mrs. L. M. Stevens, vice-president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Anna M. Gordon, Miss Willard's secretary, and Dr. Alfred K. Hill.

PRINCE GEORGE AND CRETE.

The Powers Support His Candidacy
to the Appointment.

LONDON, February 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: Russia, France and England, with Germany's assent, persist in supporting the candidacy of Prince George of Greece, who, on taking the title of Sovereign Prince of Crete, would renounce his rights to the Greek throne, thus meeting the objection that his appointment would be the indirect annexation of Crete to Greece. It is believed the difficulty will be settled in this manner.

Oom Paul Fortifying Johannesburg.

LONDON, February 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The Transvaal Government is mounting guns at Johannesburg and conveying Maxims, shells, rifles and cartridges to that point in an offensive and ostentatious manner.

To England and Germany.

BERLIN, February 22.—It is announced that the Chinese loan of \$16,000,000 has been arranged for with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of London and the German Asiatic Bank.

Visited College.

President and Mrs. Dole of Hawaii visited Stanford University on February 22, and, after their return from Palo Alto, spent the evening in a visit to personal friends.

MOANA.

Present Trip of the Oceanic Liner
Interesting.

The Moana is doing decidedly good work. She left this port three days late on her down trip and made such excellent time that she arrived in Sydney ahead of time. The trip from Auckland to Sydney was made in 3 days and 9 hours, the fastest time on record between those two ports.

Shortly after leaving Samoa on the down trip, Robinson, a seaman who was assisting in the work of getting ready a sail, was swept overboard by the sudden filling of the canvas. A boat was lowered away and in 35 minutes the steamer was on her way again. Robinson was a very strong swimmer so that, notwithstanding the fact that he was lost sight of awhile, there was no difficulty in getting him. It was extremely good fortune that the event occurred during the day. Otherwise, the chances of saving him would have been small.

The Moana left shortly after midnight last night with every berth in both cabin and steerage taken up. About half of these were from this port. Then she took on 6,000 bags of sugar for San Francisco.

The Moana has certainly become a most popular boat. A large number of the people who left last night put themselves out by waiting over to have the pleasure of traveling to the Coast on her.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of February, 1898, was 65, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....12	From 30 to 40.....13
From 1 to 5.....6	From 40 to 50.....6
From 5 to 10.....4	From 50 to 60.....3
From 10 to 20.....1	From 60 to 70.....8
From 20 to 30.....5	Over 70.....7
Males.....34	Females.....31
Hawaiians.....39	Great Britain.....4
Chinese.....9	United States.....3
Portuguese.....2	Other nationalities.....2
Japanese.....6	
Total.....65	
Unattended.....15	
Non-Residents.....2	

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Feb. 1893.....46	Feb. 1896.....78
Feb. 1894.....45	Feb. 1897.....38
Feb. 1895.....45	

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Asthma.....1	Gangrene.....1
Accident.....1	Heart Disease.....4
Bright's Disease.....1	Bernia.....1
Convulsions.....3	Hemorrhage.....1
Catarra.....1	Inanition.....3
Consumption.....1	Intestinal Obstruction.....1
Croup.....1	Iron.....1
Cirrhosis of Liver.....1	Measles.....1
Dysentery.....3	Old age.....7
Debility.....1	Pneumonia.....2
Edema.....1	Paralysis.....5
Enteritis.....1	Pleuritis.....1
Fever.....4	Paralysis of Heart.....1
Fever, Typhoid.....2	Stomach Trouble.....1
Fever, Malarial.....2	Syphilis.....1
Fracture.....1	Unknown.....4
Gastritis.....1	

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards.....1	2	3	4	5	6
Deaths.....9	16	17	7	16	0
Annual death rate per 1000 for month 29 00					
Hawaiians.....40 70					
Asiatics.....18 00					
All other nationalities.....15 53					

C. B. REYNOLDS,

Agent Board of Health.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. DOWNEY, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TO AMEND OATH

Mr. Loebenstein Speaks
on His Proposal.

Plan Favored by the American
League—Opium Law Discussed
Non-Voting Office Holders.

There was a large attendance for the meeting of the American League last evening. President T. B. Murray was in the chair. The first feature of the session was an address by Representative A. B. Loebenstein, the House member from Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii. Mr. Loebenstein spoke with his usual directness and force, and was listened to with marked attention. He had been requested to explain to the organization his proposal to amend the Constitution with a view to extension of the franchise. Mr. Loebenstein argued at length against the oath of fealty as it now reads. His point is that with elimination of mention of Monarchy in the obligation, the natives will readily subscribe and become voters, taking part largely in the formation and conduct of the Government. Mr. Loebenstein claims that he is warranted in declaring that large numbers of the natives on the island of Hawaii are deterred from "coming in" solely by mention of the Monarchy in the oath. Mr. Loebenstein is willing to concede that this may be called sentiment, but urges that being in existence it must be met and overcome. At the conclusion of Mr. Loebenstein's address, the league voted to approve his proposal to modify the oath to the extent of having it provide for declaration of fealty to the Constitution and Government of the Republic. It is maintained that there should also be a code or act on naturalization.

Quite a discussion followed mention of the opium bill as offered in the Senate by Mr. Brown. Two years ago the league favored such a measure. The policy has not been changed. It was agreed that the organization declare itself as favoring legislation on opium along the lines of the laws on the same subject in the United States. This is a more moderate expression than made before.

A couple of members spoke on the questions and answers same as introduced in the House by Representative Kaoo of Kauai, on the subject of non-voting employees of the Customs bureau. There was some quite free and earnest comment on the subject of the cases in point and distribution of positions in other quarters.

Secretary Severin introduced a resolution of condolence and regret concerning the loss of the battleship Maine and 253 of her men. A committee will transmit this message to the American Minister with the request that it be forwarded to his Government.

It was ordered by a rising vote that the flag of the American League be displayed at half-mast today, as a sign of respect to the memory of the men who perished in the Maine disaster.

Another meeting of the league will be held on Tuesday evening of next week, to talk on pending legislation. The McCandless Kapiolani park bill was brought up last evening and endorsed.

Are They "Pures?"

A gentlemen who is particularly interested in boating, but who is consulted in about all things athletic in Honolulu, has raised the question of the standing of the amateur oarsmen, who have been indulging in professional bicycle riding. The men who have been mentioned are Martin, Angus and Sam Johnson. Henry Giles, Tom King and Fred Damon kept out of the professional class at Cyclometer. Damon did so on the advice of friends in his boat club. Angus is captain of the Myrtles, and Sam Johnson is a member of the junior crew of 1897.

Another point that has been raised here recently, is the standing of Mr. Cheek, assistant secretary and athletic instructor at the Y. M. C. A. It is maintained by some men who have studied the question that Mr. Cheek is essentially a professional and that he should not be allowed to start in any amateur event.

Has Published a Book.

C. V. Sturdevant, who is quite well known here, has gone into the publishing business at Los Gatos, Cal. His first venture is a pamphlet of over 50 pages on Hawaii. The book contains a whole lot of information about the Islands. It is a compilation of many similar works, with not a little original matter prepared by Mr. Sturdevant himself. In the main he gives correct information and sound advice. The pamphlet is selling for two-bits a copy.

Your Stock

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Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.



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1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.



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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.



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2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.



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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pringer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Bagatelles, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silicas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Suffering Plants, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plaster, Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

A FINE RECORD

Capt. Dyer Left the Army for the Navy.

EARNED RAPID PROMOTION

Active and Important Services During the Civil War—On the Hartford—Personal Heroism.

Capt. N. M. Dyer, who commands the U. S. F. S. Baltimore, is not a graduate of Annapolis. But he is known as one of the best officers in every way in the U. S. Navy and if there was service he might soon become an admiral. This can be predicted safely by learning of his record to date. The following concerning Captain Dyer is from "Hammersly's Record of Living Officers of the U. S. N.":

Born at Provincetown, Massachusetts, February 19, 1839. Educated in the public schools; and at the age of 14 entered the merchant service and remained until he arrived at the age



CAPT. N. M. DYER.
(Photo by Davey).

of 20, when he enlisted and served in the Fourth Battalion Rifles, Massachusetts in the Thirtieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers.

From April, 1861 to April, 1862, he was with Banks' Division, Army of the Potomac.

In April, 1862, he was appointed an Acting Master's Mate in the Navy, reporting May 2, at the Charlestown Navy Yard for instruction in Gunnery.

On July 7, he was ordered to the R. R. Cuyler, on which ship he served in the East and West Squadron until he was, for gallant and meritorious conduct, in capturing and burning, on the night of May 17, 1862, with a boats crew from the R. R. Cuyler, the rebel schooner Isabel, under the walls of Fort Morgan, bringing off her crew and papers, promoted to Acting Ensign by Admiral Farragut.

Next he was appointed to command the Eugenie, afterwards called the Glasgow engaged in blockading off Mobile and on dispatch duty.

On January 12, 1864, he was promoted to an Acting Master in consideration of gallant and meritorious service. He was then granted two months' leave, but had been away but a short time when he heard of the prospect of an attack upon the Mobile forts. Upon soliciting orders he was assigned to the Metacombet, July 19, 1864, which vessel, as the consort of the Hartford, took part in the passage of the forts, and capture of the rebel fleet. He received the surrender of the Selma in person.

On October 28, 1864, he was assigned to the Hartford, flagship of Admiral Farragut. When that vessel returned North, he was placed in command of the U. S. S. Rodolph, with which command he co-operated with the forces under General Granger during the winter of '64 and '65, in operations against Mobile from Pascagoula, rendering important service in this connection in Mississippi sound and Pascagoula river. In the advance upon the defenses of Mobile in the spring of '65, his vessel the Rodolph, was sunk by a torpedo in Blakely river. On April 22, '65, he was promoted to an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and upon the surrender of the rebel fleet under Commodore Farrand, in the Tombigbee river, May 10, '65, he was selected to command, successively two of the surrendered vessels, the Black Diamond and the Morgan. In June, '65, appointed to command the Elk, and a month after to command the Stockdale. While on this detail he was busily engaged in protecting the people along the shore of Mississippi sound and cultivating friendly relations with the people lately in rebellion.

From this time until March 12, 1868, he was on various details and on that date was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Regular Navy. While a Lieutenant Commander on the Ossipee, proceeding North from the Mexican coast, the vessel encountered a hurricane, which left the sea in a troubled state, and in the morning whilst making sail, a man fell overboard from the main topsail yard, the halyards carrying away while hoisting topsails. Captain Dyer was standing on the poop deck taking an observation, and immediately turning a bowline in the end of a boat fall, jumped into the sea and saved the man from sharks and drowning. For this he was officially commended in a special dispatch from the

Secretary of the Navy as well as by Commodore W. R. Taylor, Commander in Chief, and received a medal from the Massachusetts Humane Society.

His duties have been many since that time, most of it being spent as an Inspector of Lighthouses.

OLD BUILDINGS.

Frame That Was Brought Around the Horn.

In speaking of the buildings that have been razed at the corner of Fort and Merchant for the new sky-scraper, Chief Justice Judd recalls that the corner building was put up by his father, Dr. G. P. Judd, in the year 1852. The frame was of eastern pine, shipped around the Horn. The brick building was put up by E. B. Thomas in 1886. M. Louissou says that when he came to Honolulu the two-story structure was one of the notable "blocks" of the town. Before the brick building went up there was a frame house on the site. The long frame structure which was on Merchant street, was built on the order of the Chief Justice. One of the carpenters on the corner frame buildings was Jas. Campbell, the capitalist. Lucas brothers were the contractors for the Merchant street house. Among the tenants of the corner and adjacent buildings at times during the last thirty or forty years were:

Carter Bessie, Judge Preston, Attorney O'Halloran, Dr. Strangenwald, Attorneys L. A. Thurston, W. A. Kinney, A. S. Hartwell, A. F. Judd, Judge Bickerton, Hawaiian Board, Dr. McKibbin with drug store, Chas. T. Gullick, Tailor W. Johnson, Merchant Sam Lederer, Attorney W. Claude Jones, Jeweler M. Eckardt, Kuokoa newspaper, J. J. Egan and S. Cohn, dry goods, Attorney Chas. Achi, S. E. Pierce, Hawaiian Abstract and Title Company, Louis Marks, "Jack" Waibel.

The brick building which was next to the corner has an especially important historical association. It was here that the first meetings of the '93 Committee of Safety were held. The Chief Justice had several photographs of the buildings made a couple of weeks ago. They have now entirely disappeared and excavation for the Judd building, four-stories, Roman brick, with electric elevator, has been commenced.

A MUSICIAN.

Miss Eileen O'Moore, the Violinist, in Honolulu.

Miss Eileen O'Moore, the violinist who passed through Honolulu last October on her way to the Colonies, returned to this city by the Moana yesterday and will remain here probably about a fortnight. She is seeking rest and recreation after a very successful concert tour in New Zealand and Australia. Miss O'Moore is a performer of extraordinary merit, and has to be hoped that while here she may be prevailed upon to furnish the treat to the music loving public of this town. Miss O'Moore, as her name would suggest, is of Irish parentage, and has all the characteristics of that race in a charming personality. When but a child, she was sent to the Leipzig Conservatorium where at the age of 14 she received the Mendelssohn Scholarship, the highest musical honor awarded in that institution. From Leipzig she went to Berlin and was under the tuition of Joachim, the renowned master with whom she studied for five years. A year at Brussels, under Ysaie the great Belgian violinist, completed her studies. For the past two years, Miss O'Moore has been touring Europe and the Colonies, this being her second trip to the latter.

From Honolulu she is going direct to London from which place she will start on a Continental tour, taking in Russia and Finland, and then back to London for the winter season. The Colonial trip was curtailed this time, so as to enable the lady to stop off at the Islands for a rest on her way home.

PLAN ABANDONED.

Jesse Rains Says He Was Advised Against a Big Venture.

Jesse Rains was a passenger on the Zealandia yesterday afternoon. He came down here on the Alden Besse with the intention of erecting here a modern four-story business block but, finding that the city was not yet ripe for such an undertaking, returned to his home in Los Angeles until such a time arrives. In an interview aboard the steamer yesterday afternoon, Mr. Rains said:

"I came down here with the intention of building a modern business block and I would have gone ahead with the work had it not been for the advice of some of the foremost business men of the city. Knowink that I had the project in hand, they came to me and told me that the time was not yet ripe for the building of such a block. All business was waiting for annexation. In case there should be annexation then it would be a good thing for me to go on with the work. However, there was nothing certain and they advised me to cease all negotiations. I have accepted the advice and I am now returning to Los Angeles to continue my business there. In case the business prospects should grow brighter, rest assured, I shall return to Honolulu to carry out the plans I have already devised."

Danger of Questionings.

They were a couple of tourists who had been here several weeks. Around town they have become pretty well known as good fellows. One is quite a joker and the other has an appetite for information. In the Executive Building yesterday morning, the travelers met Major Geo. C. Potter. That individual is a mine of treasure for the visitor who wants to know all about the pictures and furniture in the building. The conversation tourist had lodged in the neighborhood of 30 inquiries when his companion interrupted him with an aside that was really rich. Said the thoughtful joker with

the friendly recklessness of a lover of pure fun: "Oh, don't ask so many fool questions. People will think you are a member of the House."

The Planter's Monthly.

This popular periodical for February appears somewhat late, owing to a pressure of work in the printing department. Besides the usual variety of local and foreign items, there are several very interesting and timely articles, on live issues of the day, and among the selected articles some that can be read with profit by others besides sugar planters. We refer especially to one on the economy of good roads, by Col. A. A. Pope, the maker of the well-known Columbian bicycles. Another on American forests, is by E. E. Furrow, who shows that the present supply of such forests will cease to furnish lumber during the next 60 years. The article on the influence of bees on crops should be read by every coffee man and fruit grower. A review of the American sugar trade for 1897, and also the foreign trade of Hawaii are equally interesting.

The Competitive Plans.

Minister Cooper and the Commissioners of Education will soon take up the competitive plans for school houses. Designs have been submitted by Ripley & Dickey and Howard & Train. The elevations are handsome and the details are much admired. The following is the schedule of points on which the awards will be made:

Best admission and distribution of light 20
Ventilation 20
Facilities for scholars and teachers 20
Architectural appearance 20
Economy of construction 20

Total 100

Three Years Wanted.

On Tuesday, Representative Isenberg expressed his intention of introducing in the House "An Act to extend the franchise of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, to construct and operate a street railway in Honolulu." It is understood that the Tramways Company want three years for the improvement it is intended to make in case the franchise is granted. The rails will be put down and an electric line introduced.

THINGS SLOWLY LEARNED.

There is a man in Scotland who used to write many readable and instructive things. He signed himself "A Country Parson," and a bright parson he is. One of his essays is entitled, "Things Slowly Learned," a good line of thought for anybody.

Well, here is one of the things slowly learned—that disease doesn't jump on a man like a wild cat out of a tree, but develops from seeds and conditions, just as roses and weeds do. We who write and print the essays of which these lines are one, have said this a hundred times; but all the people don't seem to have thoroughly grasped the idea yet.

For if Mr. Theodore Treasure alone had done so, he wouldn't have suffered ten years from attacks of rheumatic fever. In November, 1891, he says he had a fearful time with it. He tells us in a letter that he had dreadful pains all over his body, and was so sore he couldn't bear anything to touch him. Even the bedclothes hurt him, like a feather against a sore eye. "I got little or no sleep," he says, "tossing all the night long, and trying to get ease by a shift of position."

"I had a foul taste in the mouth, and spat up a great quantity of slimy phlegm. My appetite left me, and the little food I forced down gave me great pain at the chest and sides. For five months I was confined to my room, most of the time unable to leave my bed, and what I suffered during that time I have no words to describe."

Any one who has ever been through that sort of thing can easily believe what Mr. Treasure says; for when every muscle and joint in a man's body is throbbing with inflammation, it isn't any common collection of words that can set forth his feelings. It is agony and torment in the supreme degree. Yet we ought to know better than to have it. But we don't—not yet.

"I was perfectly helpless," continues our friend, "and could scarcely move. In fact, the people had to move me from one side of the bed to the other. Month after month I was laid up and suffering in this way. I had a doctor attending me, but he wasn't able to do much to relieve me."

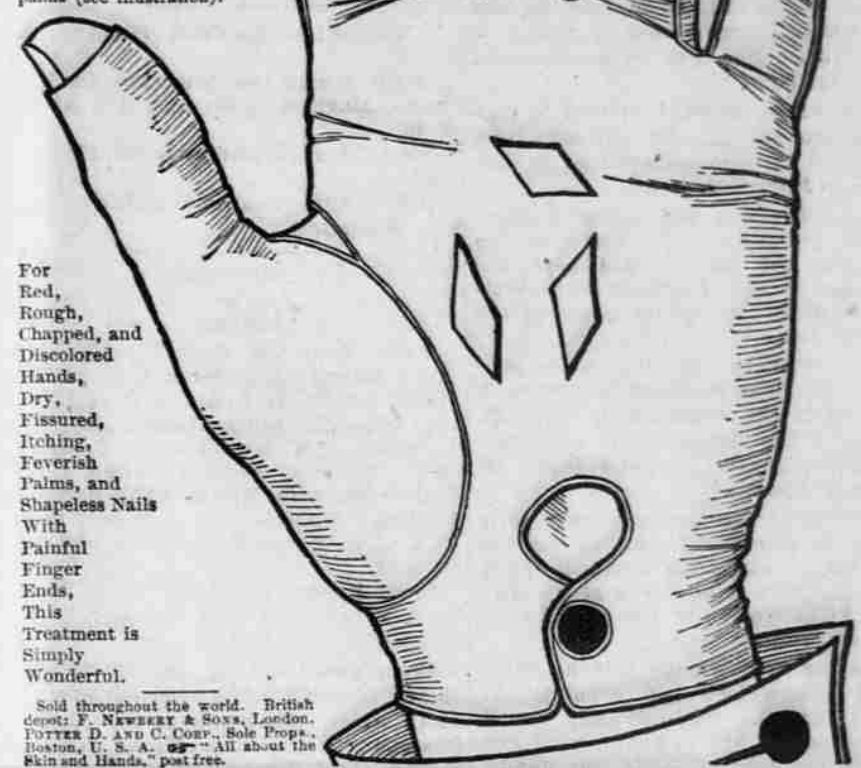
"Finally, to cut the story short, I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I read about it in a book that was left at my house. The book said this medicine was good for rheumatism, and so my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Ford, the grocer at Cakhill. After taking it for a week I felt great relief. Then I kept on taking it and not long afterwards I found it had cured me; it had completely driven the rheumatism out of my system. I am willing you should publish these facts and you can refer any inquiries to me. (Signed) Theodore Treasure (Wagon and Horses Inn), Douling, Shepton Mallett, November 3rd, 1893."

Now let's hark a moment. To the thoughtful reader Mr. Treasure's story may look a trifle confused and mixed. That is, he describes the symptoms of rheumatism proper in connection with a lot of other symptoms which wouldn't seem at the first blush to have anything to do with rheumatism. But there's where Mr. Treasure is right and the reader wrong. His account shows that he was a victim of chronic indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver—and that covers the whole ground. Rheumatism (and this is the slowly learned lesson) is merely a nasty symptom of a dyspeptic condition of the digestive organs. At the outset it means too much eating and drinking. This results in the formation of a poisonous acid which fills the body and produces the local outbreak called rheumatism. Hence we cure it from within not from without. And this true idea is also a new idea—do you see?

Try to get this lesson, by heart. You can prevent rheumatism by Seigel's Syrup; you can cure it by Seigel's Syrup. But it is more comfortable to prevent it.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry them thoroughly, anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and skin cures. Wear, during the night, old, loose gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in palms (see illustration).



Sold throughout the world. British agents: F. N. W. & Sons, Ltd., London. U.S.A. agents: F. A. Schaefer & Co., Boston, U.S.A. All about the skin and hands, post free.

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GENUINE MANILA CIGARETTES.

Manufactured Expressly For This Market.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from the choicest Manila Tobacco with Manila Tobacco Wrapper and furnish a delightful short smoke.

Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chewing Tobaccos, manufactured by P. LORILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

HOLLISTER & CO., Tobacconists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

Buckets and Tubs,

Clothes Wringers, Pails of Wood; Step Ladders, Mops and Handles, Steel Garden Rakes, Lawn Rakes, Wooden Hay Rakes, Clothes Pins and Line, Hose and convenient Ropes to put same on.

When you seek any of above items,

Seek

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Cresolene

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, U. S. A. Agents.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1835.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,532.

1-Authorised Capital-£2,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000
Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500 0 0
2-Fire Funds - - - - - 2,600,580 12 6
3-Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 9,600,182 7 6
£12,954,532 14 6

Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,577,088 17 6
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - - - - - 1,404,907 9 11
£2,981,996 7 6

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

FOR KINDERGARTENS.

An Excellent Program Given at the Benefit Concert

Notwithstanding the short period of advertisement of the concert in aid of the Free Foreign Kindergarten in the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening, there was a large number of people present to hear the very excellent program arranged for the occasion, only about four rows at the rear of the hall remaining unfilled.

The program opened with a chorus by the Kawaihau Seminary girls followed by a selection by the Kamehameha Mandolin Club. Just here, Secretary Coleman of the Y. M. C. A. announced that Mrs. R. F. Woodward was unable to sing on account of illness.

Mrs. C. B. Cooper's violin solo "A Lullaby," by Godard was thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Cooper responded to an encore by playing a selection in a livelier vein.

Paul R. Isenberg's appearance at a concert is always the signal that some excellent singing is to be given. After singing his "Island of Dreams," Mr. Isenberg answered to an encore by giving that good old song, "Come back to Erin." Toward the end of the program he gave a German selection in the place of the song that was to have been given by Mrs. Woodward.

Miss Elizabeth Cartwright's recitation, an adaptation of "Patsy," was very well done. Miss Cartwright certainly has the gift of expression. Her selection was a kindergarten story with a vein of deep feeling running through it all.

The Kamehameha Glee Club boys gave a selection by Abt after which came Miss Alice Rice's well executed piano solo, "Les Hirondelles." A song by Miss Nellie Hyde was very much enjoyed as was the violin solo, a nocturne by Kalliwoda. The final number on the program was a chorus by the girls of Kamehameha school.

The accompanists were as follows: Miss Cordelia Clymer, Miss Marie von Holt, Miss Nettie Hammond, Miss Rose Johnson and Mr. Oscar Herold.

FOR SAILORS.

San Francisco Y. P. S. C. E. to Have a Launch Service.

After the recent Christian Endeavor Convention at San Francisco, a balance of \$2,500 remained in the treasury. As merchants had, by their contributions, enabled the local committee to make such a success of the gathering, it was thought only fitting that the money should be put to such use as would in some way benefit the port of San Francisco. After carefully looking over the field it was decided to build a small gasoline launch to be used in connection with a water-front branch of the Christian Endeavor Society. The launch is now being built. It will be provided with an organ. Ships of all nations lying in port will be visited regularly. Services will be held on Sundays on the different ships, and at frequent intervals during the week parties of Endeavorers will sail around the bay, and, boarding the vessels at anchor, will endeavor, by means of musical and other forms of entertainment, to brighten for the mariners their stay in San Francisco bay.

Is In the Hospital

The man mentioned a few mornings since as having gone overboard from the Zealandia and as having been rescued by a quartermaster of the steamer, is still in Honolulu, being under care at the Queen's Hospital. He has a bad arm and his mishap gave him a severe shock. He had been working at the coal bunkers, came above for a rest, leaned against the railing, fell asleep and then toppled into the bay. Captain Dowdell left word that the man should be cared for well.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

Captain King, Minister of the Interior, contemplates a long ocean voyage, by steamer, for the benefit of his health.

Nice eggs those are that you get for 8 cents a dozen! They might, however, make good chickens.

Maybe, too, those alum baking powders are good for something—not good for the stomach, though.

A. Schilling & Company
San Francisco



WHARF AND WAVE.

The Irmgard sailed for this port February 22d.

The Upolu will sail for Hawaii ports at 2 p. m. today.

The Repeat sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, February 20th.

The Kate Davenport arrived in Port Blakely from this port, February 19th.

The Alice Cooke will sail for San Francisco today with a full load of sugar.

The Mohican arrived in San Francisco February 18th, 17 days from this port. She has been chartered again for Honolulu.

The R. P. Rithet arrived in San Francisco, February 20th, 15 days from this port. She has been chartered again for Honolulu.

The Annie Johnson arrived in San Francisco, February 21st, 13 days from Hilo and the Aloha on the same day, 19 days from this port.

Chief Engineer Keech of the Inter-Island Company will leave for the Coast on the Moana. His place will be taken by Wm. Donnelly while Walter Bromley will go as chief of the Mauna Loa.

J. W. Pickard has resigned as purser of the Waialeale and has taken a position in the warehouse of Theo. H. Davies & Co. He has been succeeded by C. K. Spencer, formerly purser of wrecked Kaala.

The Mauna Loa arrived in port early yesterday afternoon. She reports fine weather all along the Kan and Kona coasts. There is no steam at the Volcano. The people of the vicinity expect an eruption soon.

The tug boat whistle was heard at about 6:30 o'clock last evening. It seems that the schooner Ada bound in was caught by the heavy wind and despite her best attempts was unable to beat in. The tug went out for her.

The Ottawa, due here in about a fortnight, with people for the Klondike, is owned by the Australian-United Steam Navigation Co. of Sydney and was built expressly for passenger trade from the Colonies to the Klondike.

The S. S. Moana had more than 150 through passengers and took over half a hundred from this port. She was crowded everywhere. The Moana is now running on a faster schedule than the first one announced for this year. This is in order to connect with British mails.

The O. & O. S. Gaelic, Finch commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at 1:15 Thursday morning, 7 days 9 1/2 hours from San Francisco. She left on the 23d, a day late and had bad weather throughout the trip, this latter fact making the extra delay.

On the trip down from San Francisco, a Chinese steerage passenger died.

The R. M. S. Moana, 3,914 tons, Captain M. Carey, from Sydney, Feb. 14, via Auckland, Feb. 19; Apia, Feb. 23; arrived in port at about 4 p. m. Thursday. She left Sydney on the 14th of February at 4:30 p. m., and arrived Auckland on the 18th of February at 7 p. m. Left next day at 2:10 p. m. and reached Apia on the 23d at 11:30 a. m. Made a stay of 6 hours, and arrived here as above. Had fine weather throughout the trip.

BORN.

FAGGEROOS—In this city, March 1, 1898, to the wife of Victor J. Faggers, a son.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Bennington, Commander Nichols, from cruise about Maui.

U. S. S. Baltimore, Dyer, from cruise to Lahaina, January 29.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Am. ship W. F. Babcock, Graham, Baltimore, Md., January 4.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, Jan. 15.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, January 28.

Am. ship P. H. Hitchcock, Gates, San Francisco, January 29.

Am. ship H. B. Hyde, Colcord, San Francisco, January 30.

Am. bktn. Arago, Greenleaf, in distress, February 14.

Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, Liverpool, February 19.

Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco, February 19.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, San Francisco, February 20.

Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, March 1.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 1.

O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Hanalei.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron for Maui ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

R. M. S. Moana, Carey, for San Francisco.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for China and Japan.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Hanalei.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Kauai.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Waialea ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Hawaii, Andrews, for Hawaii ports.

Schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 1.—Kau: J. Monsarrat, Dr. H. Pohlman, J. B. Hopkins and wife, Kona: Emmett May, W. F. Omsly, J. W. Kuaimoku, C. C. Kennedy, Maalea: W. H. Cornwell, J. S. Walker and wife, Miss G. Blethen, Miss Blethen, Molokai: G. Campbell and wife, O. S. Meyer, R. Campbell and 78 on deck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, March 2.—J. McCandless, Wm. Eassie and 5 on deck.

From the Colonies, per R. M. S. Moana, March 2.—Miss Eileen O'Moore, L. C. Ables, Miss Chapman, Capt. Chapman, John Richardson, R. S. Brown, G. V. Beck, Bagley.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, March 3.—L. J. Hamilton, Thomas A. Griffin, Miss Thomas A. Griffin, Francis Griffin, Miss Mary L. Griffin, F. Glade, Harry Griffin, G. M. Bullen, R. Ortmann, Mrs. R. Ortmann, Dr. Francis R. Day, Mrs. E. J. Sanford, Miss Maude E. Sanford, Mrs. D. T. Marsh, D. T. Marsh, George T. Myers, J. D. Valentine, Mrs. J. J. Valentine, Chas. Gardner, Miss R. E. Parvall, Miss C. E. Anthony, Miss E. G. Lukens, G. W. Meade.

Departures.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, March 1.—Mrs. A. Cropp, Geo. Fairchild, Miss Dekum, F. Foster, Mrs. S. Kalu, Mrs. Noble and child, J. Q. Wood, E. P. Dole, Chong Kim, Master Kalu, J. H. Porteous, C. A. Doyle, Hee Pat, J. A. Akina, Ah Young, Hopli Lilihi and K. Aki.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. Zealandia, March 1.—H. H. Dunlap, B. F. Womrath, Miss Killeen, G. Nordstrom, Jesse C. Rains, Miss Rutherford, Miss Collins, Mrs. Effinger, Mrs. E. R. Adams and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. James, Miss Anna Wells, S. O. Wells.

For Maui, per stmr. Claudine, March 2.—H. B. Bailey, A. N. Kepoikal, A. V. Peters, W. Scott, L. M. Baldwin, Wm. King.

For San Francisco, per R. M. S. Moana, March 2.—E. W. Peterson, Mrs. C. Fairchild and maid, Mrs. Robert Howard, Miss Ella Holmes, John Waterhouse, J. M. Smith, R. W. Winfield, W. J. Clifford, Master Wm. Kerr, Miss D. Kerr, Miss Athalie Levey, Mrs. Wm. McKay and daughter, O. H. Myran, P. F. Nolan, C. P. Baughman, A. W. Keech, Otto Schmidt, Geo. W. Lee and wife, Frank Elliott and wife, Wm. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Col. and Mrs. Farrell, Miss Pratt, Anton G. Hadenpyl and wife, F. C. Wells, wife and daughter, Miss Mabel Foster, C. E. Vroman, G. D. Green, S. M. Morrison, H. J. Stephens, Mrs. Sherwood, the Misses Blethen, W. Martin, Mrs. Chas. Duisenberg, G. H. Wright, J. F. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Miss H. G. Forbes, Rev. Jas. A. Martin, Mrs. Butcher and child, John A. Buck and wife, Mrs. H. P. Cooke, Miss Grace Cooke.

IMPORTS.

From the Colonies, per R. M. S. Moana, March 2.—62 cs. window glass, 13 bxs. butter, 12 cs. medicine, 437 cs. onions, 35 gunnies onions, 100 cs. mullet, 3 cs. cheese, 2 cs. garlic, 82 cs. potatoes, 22 cs. lime, 180 coconuts and 100 coconuts.

Be Sure and See the Plans of the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

Life Assurance Society

Of New York,

Before Taking Out a Policy.

E. R. ADAMS,

No. 407 Fort Street. General Agent.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Koloa Agricultural Company, Limited, has been duly organized under the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, and the following named officers and Board of Directors have been chosen for the ensuing year:

William O. Smith, President
J. K. Farley, Vice-President
J. K. Farley, Secretary
W. J. Forbes, Treasurer
A. H. Smith, Auditor
J. K. FARLEY,
Secretary,
Koloa, Kauai, February 26, 1898.
1946-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Gomes, deceased, intestate.

Order to show cause on application of Administrator de bonis non to sell real estate of decedent.

On reading and filing the petition of E. A. Mott-Smith of Honolulu, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Joseph Gomes, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said decedent's estate situated near Emma street, in Honolulu Oahu, to wit:

(1). All that land described in deed of Kaoo and Mai to J. Gomes et al, recorded in Liber 36, Page 240.

(2). All that land described in deed of Kaoo to J. Gomes et al, recorded in Liber 72, Page 21, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold, to wit:

No personal property to pay the debts due and owing by the decedent at the time of his death and thereafter duly proven and allowed and now remaining unpaid.

It is hereby ordered, that the next of kin and heirs of the said decedent and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Friday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Honolulu, March 1, 1898.
By the Court,

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

JULIA AKE vs. LOOK SAY AKE.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Look Say Ake, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Julia Ake, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel for Divorce.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, this 18th day of January, 1898.
(Signed) GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be true copy of the original Summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of said cause until next May, 1898, term of this Court.

Dated Honolulu, February 21, 1898.
P. DANSON KELLET, JR.,
1945-6tF Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 16th day of May, A. D. 1897, made by W. A. Kihia, of Waipio, Island of Hawaii, to Robert McKibbin of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 106, folios 275-7, the said Robert McKibbin, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage, for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage deed contained, to-wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of Jas. F. Morgan on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, namely: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated at Napoosoo in said Waipio, viz:

1. All those certain pieces or parcels being portions of Royal Patent No. 4906, L. C. Award No. 8201 issued to Hapuu and bounded and described as follows:

E hoomaka ana ka maele ana ma ka hapalua like ma ka lohi o ka pa hale noho loko o ka apana aina i oleloia mawaeana konu o ka pa. E hoomaka ana mai ka pa pohaku ma ke alanui Aupuni holo i kai a hiki i ka palena o ka pa hale ma ka aoao makai a o ka hapalua ma ka aoao ma Kohala e pili ana i ko Leahi Kuleana ma keia maele ana ame Eha (4) Loi mahi kalo. And being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagor by Kapeta by deed dated November, 1884, and recorded in Liber 90, folios 307-8.

2. All that certain piece or parcel being a portion of Royal Patent No. 4901, L. C. Award No. 11109 issued to Leahi and bounded and described as follows:

E hoomaka ana ma ka aoao Ak. ma Hilo o ka hale noho o J. P. Leahi (k), ka'u keiki pono i holo ana mai ka pa pohaku mahope kanailima kapual a hiki i ka pa pohaku ma ka alanui Aupuni. A holo kanailima kapual a hiki i ka pa pohaku o ko Kahili pa hale ma ke alanui Aupuni holo i hope Kom. a hiki i ke kihi o ko Kahili pa i oleloia holo hou a hiki i ke kihi pa pohaku kahi i hoomaka mai ai. And also two taro patches situate at said Waipio being a portion of the Taro Land described in Royal Patent No. 4901, L. C. Award No. 11109 adjoining the land of K. P. Kuikahi and the Konohiki on the W. side and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagor by Nawahine (w), by deed dated the 29th of September, 1883, and

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC.....Mar. 19
CHINA.....Mar. 30
PERU.....Apr. 19
COPTIC.....Apr. 23
GAELIC.....May 17

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

CHINA.....Mar. 8
BELGIC.....Mar. 15
COPTIC.....Apr. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO.....Apr. 12
CITY OF PEKING.....Apr. 30
DORIC.....May 10
BELGIC.....May 31

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

recorded in Liber 89, folios 27-8. Terms cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to J. M. Monsarrat, Attorney for Mortgagee. ROBERT McKIBBIN, Mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, March 4, 1898. 1947-4t

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in a certain mortgage deed dated September 15th, 1884, from Jonathan Spooner to S. C. Allen and M. P. Robinson, trustees of the Estate of James Robinson, deceased, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, in Book 90, pages 197 and 198, and by said trustees duly assigned to the said S. C. Allen by assignment dated October 8th, 1897, and recorded in said Registry in Book 90, page 197, and by said S. C. Allen duly assigned to Cecil Brown, the undersigned by assignment dated November 5th, 1897, and now being recorded in said Registry, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Cecil Brown, present assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Friday, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou, Honolulu, Attorneys of the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, March 2nd, 1898.
CECIL BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consists of all that piece and parcel of land situated in Pohakawala, Kalihi, Island of Oahu, being apana 3 of R. P. No. 681, granted to S. M. Kamakau, consisting of 11.483 acres, and being the same premises conveyed to said Jonathan Spooner by James Kahai, October 11th, 1870, by deed recorded in the said Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Book 81, pages 161 and 162.
1947-5tF

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By order of John Gaspar, Assignee of the Estate of Chong Aseu of Napoosoo, South Kona, Hawaii, I will sell at public auction at my salesroom, Honolulu, on Monday, March 23, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of said Chong Aseu in a Lease from Edward Nahinu, dated November 2, 1896, for Store premises at Napoosoo, S. Kona. Lease has about 7 years to run at an annual rental of \$80.

Also the Stock of Merchandise and all outstanding accounts due Chong Aseu.

Further particulars, apply to JOHN GASPAR, Napoosoo, or to JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer, Honolulu.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been on the 30th day of December, 1897, duly appointed by W. L. Stanley, Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Administratrix of the Estate of John Grace, formerly of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said John Grace, deceased, to present their claims duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist, whether such claims be secured by mortgage or not to the undersigned at the office of J. Alfred Magoon, next to the post office in Honolulu, within six months from the date of this notice or they shall be forever barred.

SARAH J. GRACE,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Grace, deceased.
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, February 4th, 1898.
1940-4w.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company
—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu at 9 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makona the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihau and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
Tuesday...Mar. 8*Tuesday...Apr. 13
*Friday...Mar. 18*Friday...Apr. 23
Tuesday...Mar. 29*Tuesday...May 10
Friday...Apr. 8*Friday...May 20

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihau same day; Makona, Maalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Saturday...Mar. 5*Saturday...Apr. 16
Wednesday...Mar. 16*Wednesday...Apr. 27
Saturday...Mar. 26*Saturday...May